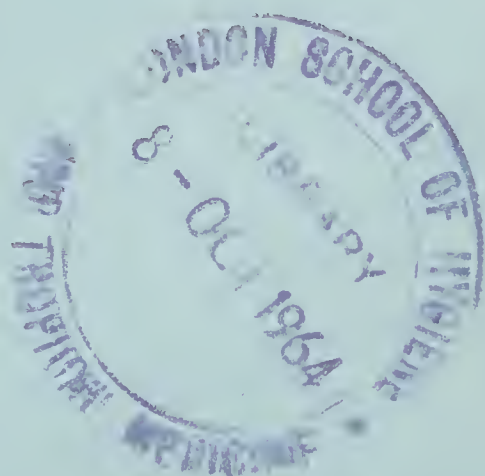


COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.



**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
on the Health of the Borough  
for the year  
**1963.**





COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.



**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
on the Health of the Borough  
for the year  
**1963.**

MATHER BROS. (PRINTERS) LTD.  
ONE GARSTANG ROAD  
PRESTON:  
1964





# ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION ... ..	5
STAFF AND COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS ... ..	7
STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA ... ..	11
GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA ...	22
(I) MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH ... ..	22
(II) HOME NURSING ... ..	41
(III) DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE ... ..	43
(IV) PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE	44
(V) AMBULANCE SERVICE ... ..	51
(VI) DOMICILIARY, MEDICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, DENTAL AND OPHTHALMIC SERVICES ... ..	51
MENTAL HEALTH ... ..	55
PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ...	61
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA ... ..	83
HOUSING ... ..	98
FOOD AND DRUGS ... ..	105
PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION ... ..	117
WELFARE SERVICES ... ..	128
APPENDIX ... ..	139
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE ... ..	148



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2999861x>

# INTRODUCTION

## **To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Preston.**

The health and well being of the citizens of Preston have been the subject of thought and action on the part of the Health Committee and its duly appointed Medical Officers of Health for the past ninety years and each year a report on the conditions prevailing and the action taken has been submitted.

The year which is the subject of this report opened inauspiciously with weeks of bitter cold weather though Preston escaped nearly all the snow that marooned and beset the population of less fortunate places in the Pennines, the Midlands, London and the south east. It saw a continuing movement of the young active population into the suburbs immediately beyond the administrative boundary and it saw the near demise of the cotton industry in the town, the development of other commercial and industrial interests and a continuance of full employment.

Statistically the year can be regarded as a satisfactory one with a crude birth rate about the average for the country as a whole and a death rate in line with that of recent years. Neither the infectious diseases nor child bearing are nowadays more than rarely a cause of death in Preston and they did not strike in 1963. Infant mortality reached its lowest level ever and perinatal mortality was no worse than the average for the north west. Lung cancer continued its onward march ably supported on the one hand by homicide and suicide and on the other by fatal accidents in the home, on the road and at work.

Truly the pattern of life is changing and the services in turn must change and keep changing to meet most effectively the needs of the times. The health of the child population is, in general, nowadays of such a standard that certain issues, by comparison, are being highlighted in greater degree than ever. There is a group of parents woefully inexperienced and with a weak social background for whom intensive health visiting especially in the home is essential. There is a group of parents of wider age range who are unable or unwilling to provide a secure permanent family life and whose children, if they survive constitute the delinquents of later life. These families are a serious social problem and there is no single solution to it. Each family requires detailed continuous investigation, follow up and guidance over a long period. A third group consists of families with children suffering from some form of handicap for which ascertainment at as early an age as possible, continuous follow up and guidance and help are essential through the years of intellectual, emotional and physical development.

For the first of these groups more health visitors are needed. For the second the joint discussions leading to the appointment under the children's committee of a research worker is an important development from which much is expected. The third group has been the subject of developing services over a number of years but the work has received an impetus by the suggestion of the Ministry of Health for the creation of an "at risk" register for the follow up of new born babies who by reason of family history or otherwise are more liable to the development of defect.



A positive approach to health however requires the systematic follow up of all children at least through the early years of development and with this in mind a reorientation of medical and health visiting functions is at present in progress. The new clinics have now given health visiting and midwifery staffs an opportunity to carry out their duties with greater emphasis on education and the latter are being linked more closely with the general practitioner obstetrician. The potential for a closer link with general medical practice is greater than it has ever been.

The training of the mentally disordered has been improved by the opening of the new nursery wing of the junior centre and the decision to extend the adult centre means that the provision in this field of activity should satisfy fully the needs for the foreseeable future. Hostel provision unhappily suffered a set back and though the building of one hostel for eight persons is to start shortly this is slow progress in a field where so much is waiting to be done.

Collaboration with the staff at Whittingham Hospital has produced a better all round appreciation of the problems of socialisation of people who have spent many years in the restricted community of a hospital and a few appropriately selected cases have been admitted to hostels for the aged. Faster movement depends on the availability of accommodation within the community and there is little evidence of desire on the part of the community to provide such accommodation.

The care of the aged and of the physically handicapped has continued on lines that are already well established, but the provision of meals at the Darby and Joan Club, Ashton, by the W.V.S. is an extension of the meals service, whilst chiropody has been provided for an increasing number of people both directly and indirectly by financial help to the W.V.S. The chiropody service to the aged and physically handicapped in the community and the hair styling service in the hostels are two of the most popular and at the same time most useful being offered.

This year has seen a further acceleration in the clearance of unfit houses and a peak number of 1,701 houses were represented. The efforts of the housing inspectorate over the past thirteen years are reflected in the mass of insanitary Victorian property that has been displaced by the attractively planned and designed new housing of this Elizabethan age. Memory tends to clothe the past in a rich colourful garb and we can all be nostalgic about what has gone but no one will deny that the new town now rising before our eyes is a great advance on the mean shabby streets that were built without plan or vision one hundred and more years ago.

The 1960's constitute a period in which a social revolution is in full swing and the health and welfare services of necessity, are in the very midst of it. There is much to be done and the trained workers are too few in number to deal with problems whose solution is known and to research where the issues are clouded. It is therefore not unnatural to dwell here on what is not yet done but in the succeeding pages, as usual, there is a record of the progress that has been made this year. I am grateful to the members of the staff both named and unnamed who have contributed to this report and whose efforts during 1963 have resulted in the picture presented herein.

J. S. G. BURNETT.

Medical Officer of Health.

## Senior Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer ... ..	J. S. G. BURNETT, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Port Medical Officer	R. G. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 21.4.63) I. G. P. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 10.6.63)
Departmental Medical Officers and School Medical Officers ... ..	G. A. McLEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. K. DOWLING, M.B., Ch.B. N. RIDEHALGH, M.B., Ch.B. (retired 3.9.63) I. M. R. PURDOM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. K. C. PASI, M.B., B.S. (resigned 18.8.63) A. T. NOLAN, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H. B. G. FARRELL, M.B., Bch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.C.H. (commenced 18.11.63)
Chest Physician ... ..	W. GRIFFEL, M.D. Vienna, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.F.P.S. Glas. (retired 31.8.63)

### CLINICIANS UNDERTAKING CONSULTATIVE WORK—

Consultant Obstetricians ... ..	W. H. TODD, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.O.G. W. A. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
Consultant Oto-rhino larynologists	J. A. KERSLEY, F.R.C.S., D.L.O. H. WICKHAM, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon...	R. S. GARDEN, M.Ch.Orth., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Paediatrician ... ..	A. G. HESLING, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Consultant Psychiatrist ... ..	C. S. PARKER, M.D., D.P.M.
Consultant Orthodontist ... ..	F. D. ROWE, L.D.S.
Consultant Anaesthetist ... ..	J. A. L. COOPER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Ophthalmic Surgeons ... ..	*D. PLUM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.O.M.S. *J. MATTHEWS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Veterinary Officer ... ..	F. J. PROCTOR, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
Senior Dental Officer ... ..	A. KERSHAW, L.D.S.
Chief Public Health Inspector ...	E. OWEN, M.A.P.H.I.
Superintendent Health Visitor ...	Miss E. W. SOWERBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss D. JOBLING, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent District Nurse ...	Miss M. MORGAN, S.R.N., C.M.B., Q.N., H.V. (commenced 1.4.63)



Domestic Help Organiser	...	...	MISS S. E. DOHERTY.	
Speech Therapists	...	...	*Mrs. M. C. JACKSON	(resigned 4.4.63)
			*Mrs. P. A. WIGHT	(resigned 11.12.63)
Chiropodists	...	...	*Miss M. BILLING	
			*Miss B. J. HIND, M.Ch.S.	
			*Mrs. P. M. BROMLEY, M.Ch.S.	
			*Mr. R. BEARDSWORTH, S.R.N.	(commenced 4.3.63)
			*Mrs. M. BEARDSWORTH, M.Ch.S., S.R.N.	(commenced 3.1.63)
Physiotherapists	...	...	MISS A. R. HARRISON, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T.	(resigned 31.1.63)
			*Mrs. E. HERLING, M.C.S.P.	
Chief Administrative Assistant	...		R. HARRISON, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.	

\* *Part-time.*

## Committee concerned with Public Health matters

### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1. The Council hereby refer to the Health Committee, subject to the confirmation of their proceedings by the Council, the duties, powers and functions of the Council in relation to or arising under the following :—

- (a) all matters relating to the health of the borough and the prevention, notification and treatment of disease, not otherwise delegated to this or some other committee of the Council ;
- (b) the superintendence of the department of the Medical Officer of Health (other than those officers mainly attached to services administered by other committees) and the appointment of Public Health Inspectors ;
- (c) the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951; the Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1928 and 1931, Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956, the Riding Establishment Act, 1939, and any Orders, Rules, Regulations or Byelaws having effect under any of the said Acts;
- (d) the provisions of the Nurses Acts, 1957 and the Nurses Registration Act, 1957;
- (e) as the Port Health Authority;
- (f) as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Acts.
- (g) Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, relating to the provision of residential and temporary accommodation and the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons, Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act, 1958;



- (h) Part IV of the National Assistance Act, 1948, except the registration of charities for disabled persons;
- (i) the provision and maintenance of public sanitary conveniences.
- (j) as the local Health and Welfare Authority under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

2. The Council hereby delegate to the Health Committee the duties, powers and functions of the Council arising under or in pursuance of the following provisions and any Orders, Rules, Regulations or Byelaws having effect hereunder:—

- (a) the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, for the purpose of which the committee shall be the executive committee;
- (b) the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1852 to 1941;
- (c) the provisions of the Public Health Acts and local Acts, so far as they relate to health and sanitary matters, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing delegation, the following provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, viz. :—

Sections 39 to 41; 44 to 52; 56; 58; 83 to 86; Part III; Sections 124; 138 to 141; Parts IX and X; Sections 259 to 261; 268; 269 and 288.

- (d) the Housing Acts, so far as they relate to insanitary property overcrowding. Houses in multiple occupation.
- (e) Part I (Health General Provisions) and Part VIII (Home Work) of the Factories Act, 1937;
- (f) the Food and Drugs Acts, 1955 (except Part III) and the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1926;
- (g) the provisions of the Shops Acts relating to health and welfare (Secs. 37, 38, 39);
- (h) Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949;
- (i) the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts;
- (j) the Midwives Act, 1951;
- (k) the Pet Animals Act, 1951;
- (l) Sections 36 and 90 of the Housing Act, 1957, and so much of the Rent Act, 1957, as relates to the issue and cancellation of certificates of disrepair.
- (m) The Clean Air Act, 1956.
- (n) Section I of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960;
- (o) Part I (except Section 24) of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.
- (p) Consumer Protection Act, 1961.
- (q) Slaughter-Houses Act, 1958—regulations thereunder;
- (s) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958—regulations thereunder;

**SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.****Mental Health Services Sub-committee.**

Duties under the Mental Health Act 1959, and the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

**Domiciliary Services Sub-committee.**

Duties relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation, prevention of illness, care and after-care (except of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness) and domestic helps.

**Homes, Hostels and Welfare Services Sub-Committee.**

Duties concerned with the provision of residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and others in need of care and attention, the provision of temporary accommodation for persons in urgent need of such accommodation, and the registration and inspection of disabled persons' or old persons' homes provided otherwise than by the local authority, and with the provision of welfare services for the blind, deaf and dumb, crippled and others suffering from disabilities.

## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area 1963

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(acres)	6,357	
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate, 1963)									...	...	111,670
											(Census, April 1961—113,341)
Number of inhabited houses, according to Rate books (as at 1.4.63)									...		37,473
Rateable Value (as at 1.4.63)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,256,961		
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Financial year, 1963-64)									...	...	£16,870
Total cost of services administered by the Health Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1964:—											
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£499,417	
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£143,390	
Net cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£356,027	

*Birth Rate per 1,000 of  
population*

Crude Rate	Adjusted *
---------------	------------

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Live Births	...	...	2,070	998	1,072	18.54	20.02
Legitimate	...	...	1,874	900	974	16.78	18.12
Illegitimate	...	...	196	98	98	1.76	1.90

Number of Still-births : 47. Rate per 1,000 total births : 22.20.

Total live and Stillbirths : 2,117.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age : 57.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births :

<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>	<i>Total</i>
26.68	35.7	27.5

Deaths of Infants under one month : 34.

Neo-natal mortality rate : 16.43 per 1,000 live births.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate: 15.46 per 1,000 live births.

Perinatal Mortality Rate : 37.32 per 1,000 Total live and still-births.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 9.5%.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of child birth :—

<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live and still-births</i>
—	—

Deaths—nett : 1,432. Rate per 1,000 population : 12.82 (crude rate)  
14.49 (adjusted rate)\*.

Percentage of total deaths in hospitals and public institutions : 43.30%

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) : 228

Deaths from Measles (all ages) : Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) : Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) : Nil.

Number of Marriages : . 937

* Area comparability factor :	Births	...	1.08
	Deaths	...	1.13



**Table 1.**  
**Comparative Statement of Vital Statistics.**  
**Year 1963.**

		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)		
									Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales	... ..	18.2*	12.2*	20.9*	17.3*	x	.056*	.007*	0.22*	0.06*	0.28*
Birkenhead	... ..	20.9	13.8	29.6	20.3	37.3	0.07	0.014	—	—	—
Burnley	... ..	16.43	16.02	34.14	22.26	37.09	0.25	—	—	—	—
Bury	... ..	19.59	14.69	21.48	17.05	30.05	0.03	—	—	—	—
Halifax	... ..	17.51	16.55	29.20	18.14	26.92	0.06	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	... ..	21.32	12.04	26.11	21.76	35.22	0.07	0.005	0.186	0.062	0.248
Manchester	... ..	20.33	12.99	29.37	21.18	37.35	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.07	0.22
Oldham	... ..	18.39	14.61	29.99	16.39	29.49	0.09	—	—	—	—
<b>Preston</b>	... ..	<b>18.54</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>27.54</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>37.32</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.03</b>	—	—	—
Rochdale	... ..	18.1	14.6	18.0	23.7	34.0	0.09	0.02	—	—	—
Salford	... ..	20.67	13.29	31.07	22.32	39.99	0.065	0.013	0.62	0.309	0.929
St. Helens...	... ..	17.7	12.4	26.9	32.1	47.9	0.56	0.09	2.5	—	2.5
Stockport	... ..	18.17	13.16	23.52	25.18	38.34	0.035	—	0.375	—	0.375
Wallasey	... ..	18.87	13.89	24.6	12.65	33.4	0.087	—	0.506	—	0.506
Wigan	... ..	16.92	13.26	29.26	22.73	34.46	0.04	0.01	0.73	—	0.73

x Not available

\* Provisional

**Table 2.**  
**Vital Statistics of whole District during 1963 and previous ten years.**

Year	Total Population	Births (Nett)		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non- Residents Registered in the District	Of Residents not Registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages		
								Number	Rateper 1,000 Nett Births		Number	* Rate
1953	118,900	1,914	16.10	1,430	12.03	328	252	63	33	1,354	11.83	
1954	118,400	1,823	15.40	1,450	12.25	317	274	50	27	1,407	12.83	
1955	117,400	1,832	15.60	1,503	12.80	355	311	53	29	1,459	13.42	
1956	117,200	1,843	15.73	1,466	12.50	332	315	55	30	1,449	14.46	
1957	116,200	1,933	16.64	1,442	12.41	350	353	67	35	1,445	14.43	
1958	115,100	1,864	16.19	1,534	13.30	394	317	58	31	1,457	14.56	
1959	114,200	1,964	17.20	1,527	13.37	401	283	63	32	1,409	14.07	
1960	113,460	2,023	17.83	1,617	14.25	498	329	64	32	1,448	14.55	
1961	113,170	2,037	17.99	1,663	14.69	487	330	69	34	1,506	15.17	
1962	112,130	2,210	19.71	1,548	13.81	421	294	64	29	1,421	14.44	
1963	111,670	2,070	18.54	1,589	14.22	458	301	57	27.5	1,432	14.49	

\* The death rate has been adjusted in accordance with the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General annually.

## Population.

The constant shift of population, determined by the restricted acreage of the town and the consequential new building immediately outside its confines continues and the registrar general's inter census estimate of population for mid-year 1963 was 111,670, a figure less by 460 than the corresponding estimate of a year ago.

This fall in population has occurred in the face of a 638 excess of births over deaths and in a period of full employment when labour is being obtained from outside the town.

## Births.

The birth rate of 18.54 per 1,000 population showed a slight reduction from the high rate of the previous year. This is not due to a reduction in fertility but is instead a further reflection of the trend of the young married population to the suburbs demonstrated by the Registrar General allocating for the first time to Preston a birth rate area comparability factor greater than unity. This factor of 1.08 correcting the overweighting of the population by those beyond the menopause gives an adjusted birth rate of 20.02, a rate materially in excess of that, 18.2, for England and Wales. In other words fertility in Preston is high, appreciably higher than in England and Wales as a whole, but a relative shortage of women in the 15-45 range caused by so many young married people finding housing in the suburbs produces an actual birth rate about the same as the national one.

**Table 3.**  
**Number of Births registered in the various wards.**

Ward	Estimated Population	Births	Rate per 1,000 population
Ashton ... ..	8,640	144	16.66
Avenham ... ..	8,620	181	20.99
Central ... ..	10,260	229	22.31
Deepdale ... ..	9,250	152	16.43
Fishwick ... ..	9,560	165	17.25
Moorbrook ... ..	9,950	202	20.30
Park ... ..	9,650	210	21.76
Ribbleton ... ..	11,760	219	18.62
St. John's ... ..	8,110	160	19.85
St. Matthew's ... ..	9,540	151	15.82
Savick ... ..	7,690	118	15.34
Tulketh ... ..	8,640	139	16 08
Total ...	111,670	2,070	

## Deaths.

The death rate was slightly higher than that of the previous year and showed no overall significance. The mass of deaths, 65%, occurred from 65 years onwards and were the result of coronary disease in 19% and of cerebro vascular disease in 14% of all deaths. Nearly 70% of those who died from the first cause and over 80% of those



who died from the second were 65 years of age or older. These degenerative diseases of the blood vessels take their toll of the elderly.

Cancer accounted for 228 deaths, 16% of all deaths and approximately a quarter of these resulted from cancer of the lung. Cancer is, in general, a disease of middle and later life but lung cancer was the earliest killer in the cancer group and eleven lives were terminated in this way before the age of 55 and twenty-nine before the age of 65.

The severe weather which characterised the early part of the year was associated with a high mortality from pneumonia, 63 of the 98 deaths occurring in the first four months.

Specific infectious disease has disappeared from the tables of mortality except for tuberculosis which with 13 deaths makes it still a disease to be reckoned with. 81 persons or more than three every fortnight died from violent causes either by accident or by design.

Infant mortality at 27 per 1,000 live births is at the lowest level ever achieved in Preston. This figure was achieved also in 1954 but at a time when the birth rate was at its post-war lowest. In a period of a high and rising birth rate this rate for 1963 is reasonably satisfactory and when taken in conjunction with the fact that maternal mortality has been absent for nearly four years suggests that the health services provided in Preston for the mother and her child are carrying out useful and rewarding work.

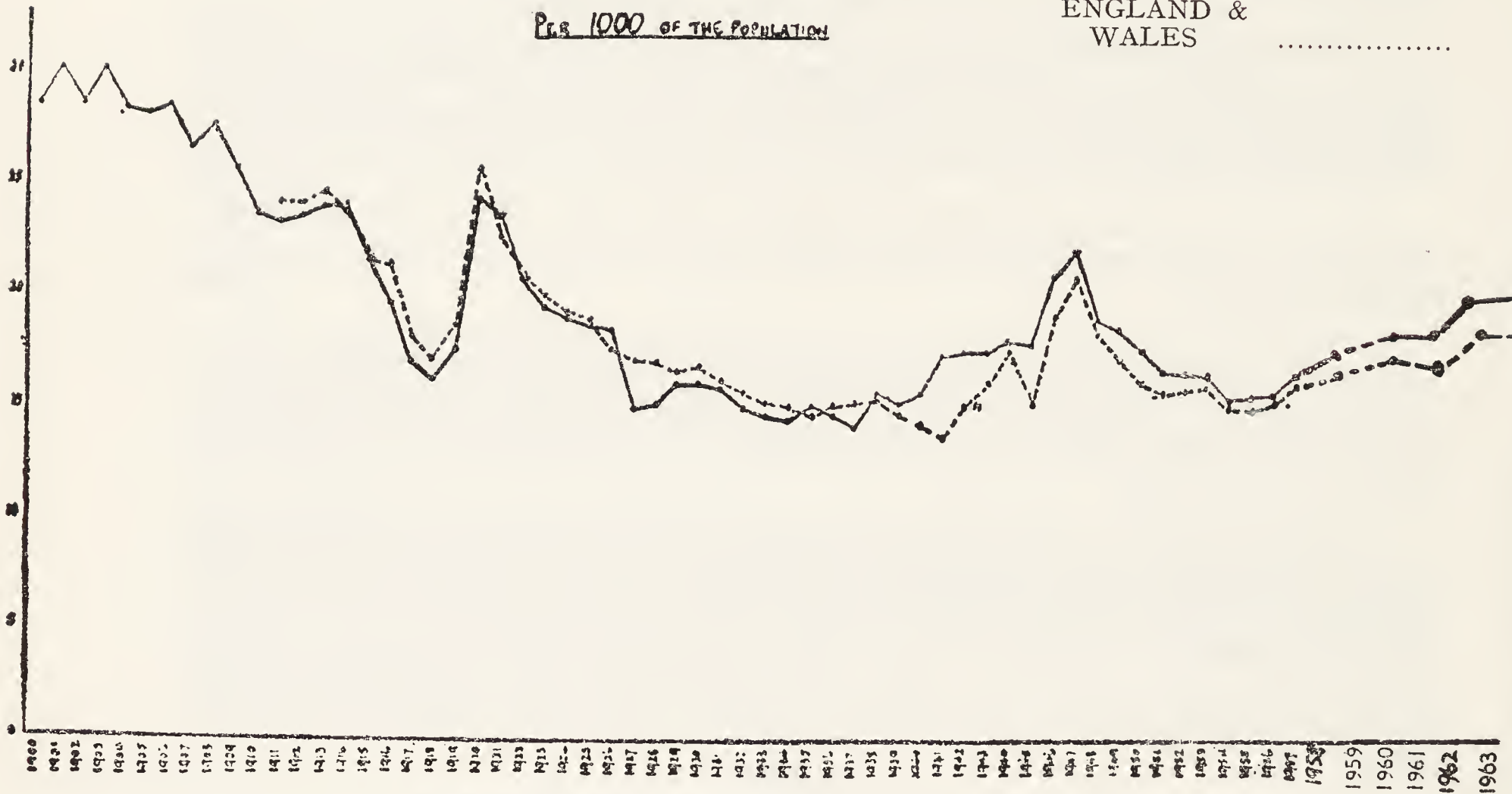
PRESTON

The birth rate from 1949 has been adjusted in accordance with the area comparability factor.

## BIRTH RATE 1900-1963

PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION

ENGLAND &amp; WALES

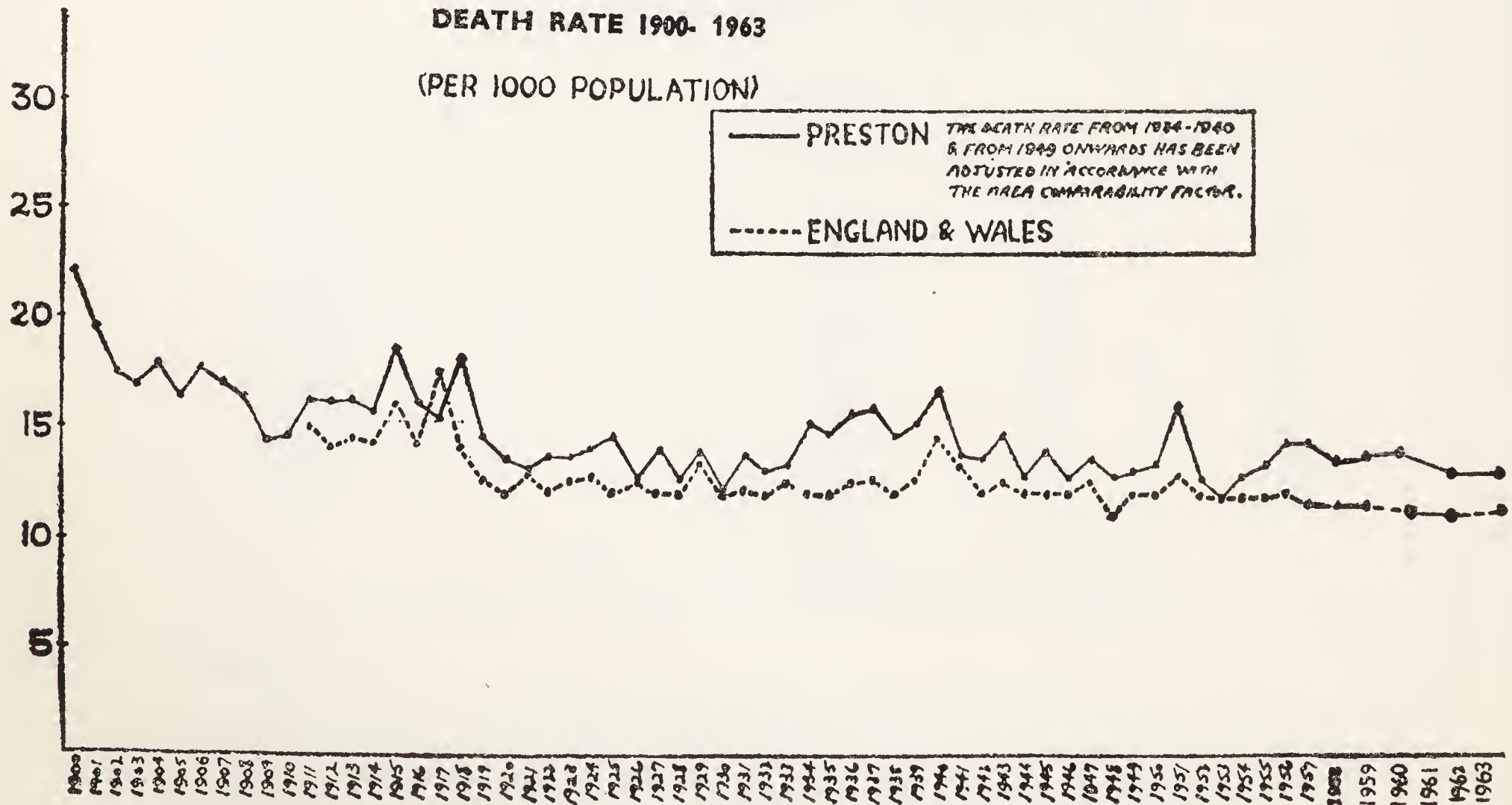


## DEATH RATE 1900-1963

(PER 1000 POPULATION)

PRESTON  
 THE DEATH RATE FROM 1944-1949  
 & FROM 1949 ONWARDS HAS BEEN  
 ADJUSTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
 THE AREA COMPARABILITY FACTOR.

ENGLAND &amp; WALES



Causes of Death—arranged according to sex and age.

	0— M. F.	1— M. F.	5— M. F.	15— M. F.	25— M. F.	35— M. F.	45— M. F.	55— M. F.	65— M. F.	75— M. F.	Total M. F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	5 5
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2 1
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant, neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	9	6	25 17
11. " " lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. " " breast	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	1	19	2	49 5
13. " " uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1 18
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	— 10
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	13	13	19	53 48
16. Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 5
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	14	30	32	79 121
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	15	46	61	34	162 111
20. Other heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	5	12 20
21. Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	15	11	27	57 94
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	14	25 30
23. Pneumonia ...	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3 10
24. Bronchitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	7	12	19	59 39
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	4	30	13	74 44
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	5 4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4 8
28. Nephritis, nephrosis... ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	3 4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6 7
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	— 3
32. Other defined and ill-defined dis- eases ...	14	2	1	1	1	2	1	6	11	5	44 63
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	1	2	5	2	2	1	—	1	14 7
34. All other accidents ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	4	13 23
35. Suicide ...	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	5	3	1	17 7
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	32 25 57	8 6 14	5 2 7	11 1 12	11 4 15	21 8 29	51 45 96	169 99 268	223 176 399	196 339 535	727 705 1432



**Table 5.**  
**Deaths in Hospitals and Institutions.**

	M	F	Total
Preston Royal Infirmary...	152	93	245
St. Joseph's Hospital ...	22	40	62
Ribbleton Hospital ...	9	3	12
Deepdale Hospital ...	23	16	39
Willows Convalescent Home ...	—	—	—
Sharoe Green Hospital ...	82	104	186
Hospitals, other, outside the area ...	39	37	76
Total ...	327	293	620

The figure of 620 deaths in hospitals and institutions represents 43.30% of the total deaths.

**Table 6.**  
**Deaths in the various wards.**

	Ashton	Avenham	Central	Deepdale	Fishwick	Moorbrook	Park	Ribbleton	St. John's	St. Matthew's	Savick	Tulketh	Totals ...
Percentage of Total Population ...	7.7	7.7	9.2	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.6	10.5	7.3	8.6	6.9	7.7	
Under 1 year ...	7	4	6	1	10	5	5	8	6	4	1	—	57
1—2 years ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	6
2—5 years ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	8
5—15 years ...	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	7
15—25 years ...	—	5	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	12
25—45 years ...	2	5	1	3	6	3	5	8	3	3	2	3	44
45—65 years ...	29	37	29	25	35	33	48	28	23	34	12	31	364
65—75 years ...	34	27	40	37	36	45	30	27	53	24	18	28	399
75 and over ...	50	50	45	47	51	60	54	25	40	40	20	53	535
Total ...	124	129	124	116	139	148	147	103	126	106	54	116	1432

**Table 7.**  
**Comparative Annual Numbers and Rates of Births and Deaths.**

Year	Population	No. of Births	Rate per 1,000 Living	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality		Rate per 1,000 Births	Total No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Living
						Diseases and P.F.	Others			
1900	118,902	3,410	28.67	814	236	2	11	3.80	2,636	22.16
1	113,117	3,418	30.21	737	218	12	13	7.31	2,213	19.56
2	113,766	3,278	28.81	618	188	4	10	4.27	1,998	17.56
3	114,404	3,453	30.18	541	156	3	15	5.21	1,955	17.08
4	115,055	3,314	28.26	609	183	5	12	5.13	2,091	17.83
5	115,721	3,259	28.16	490	150	7	12	5.83	1,906	16.47
6	116,399	3,317	28.49	665	200	2	13	4.52	2,065	17.74
7	117,093	3,124	26.68	495	158	1	11	3.84	2,003	17.10
8	117,799	3,309	27.56	516	156	2	11	3.92	1,975	16.45
9	118,519	3,027	25.54	416	137	5	8	4.29	1,721	14.52
1910	119,253	2,812	23.58	438	156	4	7	3.91	1,758	14.74
1	117,216	2,726	23.25	473	173	2	13	5.50	1,984	16.92
2	117,630	2,753	23.40	342	124	1	4	1.82	1,972	16.76
3	118,070	2,888	23.95	462	160	2	6	2.77	2,043	16.98
4	118,514	2,841	23.97	401	141	2	20	7.74	1,873	15.80
5	118,118	2,546	21.48	395	155	5	7	4.71	2,086	18.63
6	119,611	2,315	19.36	254	109	3	3	2.59	1,774	16.14
7	118,993	2,019	16.96	255	124	1	5	2.96	1,660	15.46
8	118,595	1,906	16.07	213	113	2	4	3.15	1,944	18.36
9	122,168	2,086	17.45	225	110	5	4	4.31	1,760	14.72
1920	122,133	2,984	24.43	301	101	9	13	7.37	1,659	13.60
1	119,900	2,811	23.44	316	112	7	8	5.34	1,595	13.30
2	120,900	2,482	20.53	242	97	3	9	4.83	1,662	13.75
3	121,700	2,426	19.11	238	98	3	8	4.54	1,676	13.77
4	123,100	2,328	18.91	225	97	5	8	5.58	1,714	13.92
5	122,900	2,174	17.69	286	131	6	7	3.22	1,787	14.54
6	124,200	2,160	17.39	195	90	8	9	7.87	1,596	12.85
7	127,100	1,892	14.88	206	109	3	6	4.77	1,785	14.04
8	127,100	1,916	15.07	175	91	3	9	6.27	1,614	12.69
9	126,100	1,967	15.60	205	104	4	8	6.10	1,772	14.05
1930	126,100	1,975	15.66	145	73	9	4	6.59	1,554	12.24
1	120,100	1,881	15.66	165	88	5	5	5.32	1,661	13.83
2	118,500	1,764	14.89	149	84	4	6	5.67	1,547	13.05
3	117,800	1,720	14.60	150	87	4	3	4.07	1,577	13.39
4	117,490	1,670	14.24	115	69	6	14	11.97	1,611	15.24*
5	116,200	1,742	14.99	140	80	3	5	4.59	1,578	14.94*
6	115,200	1,663	14.43	138	83	7	8	8.60	1,624	15.51*
7	113,600	1,590	14.00	123	77	2	2	2.40	1,614	15.90*
8	113,200	1,766	15.60	125	71	3	—	1.62	1,473	14.44*
9	112,800	1,713	15.19	100	58	2	4	3.34	1,535	15.16*
1940	108,500	1,711	15.77	157	91	2	10	7.03	1,745	16.72*
1	111,490	1,925	17.27	137	71	3	4	3.47	1,543	13.84
2	110,000	1,968	17.89	107	54	2	4	2.94	1,506	13.69
3	109,100	1,952	17.89	132	68	2	2	1.98	1,624	14.89
4	108,190	2,032	18.78	120	59	—	1	0.48	1,386	12.81
5	108,480	1,949	17.97	99	51	1	—	0.51	1,514	13.96
6	114,070	2,380	20.86	134	56	—	4	1.68	1,438	12.61
7	116,520	2,574	22.09	178	69	1	—	0.32	1,578	13.54
8	118,130	2,219	18.78	86	39	1	—	0.44	1,491	12.62
9	119,500	2,170	18.16	94	43	1	—	0.45	1,469	12.91*
1950	120,300	2,101	17.46	68	32	—	—	—	1,550	13.39*
1	118,100	1,962	16.61	68	35	—	3	1.49	1,816	15.99*
2	119,200	1,960	16.44	63	32	—	—	—	1,453	12.67*
3	118,900	1,914	16.10	63	33	—	4	2.04	1,354	11.83*
4	118,400	1,823	15.40	50	27	—	1	0.54	1,407	12.83*
5	117,400	1,832	15.60	53	29	—	2	1.07	1,459	13.42*
6	117,200	1,843	15.73	55	30	—	1	0.53	1,449	14.46*
7	116,200	1,933	16.64	67	35	—	2	1.01	1,445	14.43*
8	115,100	1,864	16.19	58	31	—	—	—	1,457	14.56*
9	114,200	1,964	17.20	63	32	—	2	1.00	1,409	14.07*
1960	113,460	2,023	17.83	64	32	—	1	0.49	1,448	14.55*
1	113,170	2,037	17.99	69	34	—	—	—	1,506	15.17*
2	112,130	2,210	19.71	64	29	—	—	—	1,421	14.44*
3	111,670	2,070	18.54	57	27	—	—	—	1,432	14.49*

\*The death rate for the years 1934-1940 and 1949 onwards have been adjusted in accordance with the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General annually. The figures for other years are crude death rates.



Mr. R. J. Hinnem, Manager, Ministry of Labour, Preston, has supplied the following comments, for which I am grateful.

### **Employment Situation.**

At the beginning of the year there was fairly heavy unemployment in the area and there was a noticeable lack of confidence in industry and commerce resulting from the decline in the national economic situation in 1962 and to some extent from uncertainty about entry to the European Common Market. In Textiles short-time working was a regular weekly pattern in some mills and severe weather also caused temporary unemployment for large numbers of building and construction workers. These factors combined to give the area a peak figure of 3.2% unemployment in February.

Following the Government's economic measures in the Spring and the abandonment of the Common Market negotiations, industry showed increased confidence and the employment situation improved. By mid-summer a high level of employment was attained and this continued for the remainder of the year. All industries including Textiles were fully employed and at December unemployment was down to 1.7%.

There were no major industrial changes in the area but a feature of the year continued to be the large scale building projects associated with conversion and re-development schemes.

### **Employment Services—Ministry of Labour.**

The recovery in the employment situation was reflected in the work of the Exchange's Employment Services. More vacancies were notified than in 1962 and the number placed in employment also increased. During the year some 6,888 people obtained employment through the Preston Employment Exchange.

Particularly noticeable was the increasing use made of the Professional and Executive Register which is held at Preston for an area including Barrow, Blackburn and Blackpool. At the end of the year there were over 500 applicants on the Register and an average of twelve of these higher appointments a month were being filled from it.

The Ministry's Disablement Resettlement Officers continued their work on behalf of the disabled and maintained close co-operation with local hospitals and general practitioners. Full use was made of the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units and Training Centres and some 17 men and 3 women were trained for other jobs.

The Nursing Employment Office assisted in the recruitment of nursing staff for general and psychiatric hospitals.



The Ministry's Local Advisory Committees met quarterly, the Local Employment Committee (Chairman : Mr. W. Seed) considered and advised on legislation affecting employment, training and conditions of employment, while the Disablement Advisory Committee (Chairman : Dr. P. M. Logan) continued to assist with the resettlement problems of the disabled.

**Table 8.**  
**Monthly Unemployed Register, 1963.**

1963	Men	Women	Boys & Girls	Total	Temp. Stopped included in total	%
January ...	1567	752	209	2528	276	3.
February ...	1748	768	175	2691	519	3.2
March ...	1611	727	128	2466	176	2.9
April ...	1212	649	177	2038	119	2.4
May ...	1032	686	111	1829	198	2.2
June ...	990	607	94	1691	114	2.
July ...	957	389	113	1459	50	1.7
August ...	1083	500	603	2186	148	2.6
September ...	1022	405	428	1855	24	2.1
October ...	1008	384	101	1493	15	1.8
November ...	1018	333	62	1413	18	1.7
December ...	1108	327	44	1479	18	1.7

Mr. Richardson, the Youth Employment Officer, has furnished the following figures in regard to the number of juveniles who were unemployed during the year.

**Table 9.**  
**Number of Unemployed Juveniles  
in 1963 and the previous year.**

Month	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
January ...	35	73	22	54	57	127
February ...	25	68	20	42	45	110
March ...	27	55	20	31	47	86
April ...	24	96	16	60	40	156
May ...	34	54	24	26	58	80
June ...	27	53	17	23	44	76
July ...	29	46	34	26	63	72
August ...	64	158	57	71	121	229
September ...	60	109	45	73	105	182
October ...	51	43	38	30	89	73
November ...	43	26	24	27	67	53
December ...	27	18	35	17	62	35

## General Provision of Health Services for the Area

### 1. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.

#### Statistics.

2,070 live births and 47 stillbirths were registered during the year.

Domiciliary midwives notified 30.11% of the total births, 46.06% were notified from Sharoe Green Hospital and 18.78% from Preston Royal Infirmary.

Investigations into the social circumstances of applicants for admission to hospital confinement continued to be carried out and numbered 133 in respect of Sharoe Green Hospital and 5 for Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice was given that there were reasonable facilities for domiciliary confinement in 70 cases.

*Maternal Deaths.* No maternal death occurred during the year.

*Puerperal pyrexia.* 28 cases were notified during the year and 26 of these came from hospitals.

*Stillbirths.* Total number notified, 47.

Source of notification—

Sharoe Green Hospital	...	...	...	...	29
Preston Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	14
St. Joseph's Hospital	...	...	...	...	—
Domiciliary practice	...	...	...	...	4
Unattended births—local Registrar	...	...	...	...	—

The stillbirth rate of 22.20 per 1,000 related births showed an increase from the rate of 18.65 that applied in 1962 and compares unfavourably with the rate of 17.2 for England and Wales.

*Infant deaths—*

			England and Wales
Total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year	57		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	27 21.1
Number of deaths of infants under one month old	...	34	
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	16.4 14.2
Peri natal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	37.3 29.3

**Table 10.**  
**Infant Deaths.**

Cause of Death (Registrar-General's Abridged List)	AGE AT DEATH																Total	
	Days				Weeks		Months											
	0—		1—6		1—3		1+		2+		4+		6+		9—12			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17. Vascular Lesions														1				1
23. Pneumonia ... ..			3			1			7	2		1	1		2	1	13	5
31. Congenital Malformations	1		1	1						1		1					2	3
32. { Prematurity ... .. Asphyxia and Atelectasis Other defined and Ill-defined Causes ...	6	6	4	4													10	10
		2																2
	2	2	1								1						4	2
34. All other Accidents									1	1		1			2		3	2
Total ...	9	10	9	5	—	1	—	—	8	4	1	3	1	1	4	1	32	25

### Premises.

Five ad hoc maternity and child welfare clinics at Saul Street, Cuttle Street, Walton's Parade, Tulketh Road and Ribbleton were in use during the whole year. From July, a clinic session has been held weekly in Wilson House to serve the Brookfield area, and has proved to fill a real need in this rather isolated area. Rented premises continued to be used at Guttridge Church Hall, Deepdale, Lea Methodist Church Hall and for 8 months in Barlow Street until the new Greenbank Clinic was ready.

The new Greenbank clinic to replace Barlow Street clinic was opened on the 29th August. Greenbank, like Ribbleton clinic is in a pleasing modern style with attractive and colourful rooms, with a welcoming rather than a clinical atmosphere. Included in the building is a new cleansing centre to replace that formerly in Ellen Street.

Plans for a new Avenham clinic in Charlotte Street to replace the former Manchester Road clinic have been prepared and work on the clinic is expected to start in the New Year.

The midwifery staff are adequately housed in Corporation houses in various parts of the town and the service is supervised by the Supervisor of Midwives from the premises at Walton's Parade where also is situated the hostel for pupil midwives.

The health visiting staff is housed at 48, Lancaster Road.



### THE MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

This service is organised on the basis of a highly efficient ante natal service with selection of cases for hospital confinement in the hands of the consultants who not only work in the hospitals but also carry out regular weekly consultative sessions on behalf of the local health authority. Mothers having their first babies and those who already have had four pregnancies are encouraged and persuaded to accept hospital delivery whilst the remainder are carefully reviewed to determine whether in the light of the clinical conditions, the past history and the social conditions home or hospital delivery is indicated.

Table 11.								
Place of delivery of Preston mothers during 1963.								
Place of confinement						Available beds	No. of Preston deliveries	
Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	—	638	
Sharoe Green Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	53	976	
Preston Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	50	398	
St. Joseph's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	22	95	
Maternity homes	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	
Other hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	
Totals						125	2,119	

The ante natal personal record cards which have been in use for some time past are an invaluable aid in keeping the family doctor within the system as a member of the midwifery team and expectant mothers are expected to book with him as early as possible.

Discussions have taken place with practioners as to the practicability of the routine ante natal clinics attended by the medical officers and midwives being replaced by organised midwifery sessions at doctors' surgeries and so far this has been arranged on an experimental basis with one group practice.

### Staffing.

During the year the local supervising authority were aware of 38 midwives practising in the town of whom 21 were employed at Preston Royal Infirmary, 6 at St. Joseph's Hospital to which general practitioners have access with their patients, 1 at Deepdale hospital to which mothers suffering from acute infections can be transferred and 10, including the supervisor, were employed in the municipal domiciliary service' The second main hospital, Sharoe Green, serving the town is situated immediately outside the borough boundary.

### Care of the Mother.

All the departmental medical staff carry out routine ante natal clinics weekly at the seven clinics at which the district midwives attend whilst a weekly consultative clinic attended alternately by the two consultants is held at Saul Street clinic. Every

booked case is referred there at least once either as circumstances dictate or between the 32nd and 34th weeks.

During the year 1,088 mothers made 5,308 attendances as opposed to 1,167 mothers making 6,546 attendances in the previous year. 658 expectant mothers attended the consultative clinics for the first time and 208 reattended during 1963.

As a routine procedure for all mothers attending the clinics blood specimens are taken for haemoglobin estimates, in this instance usually when the woman first attends and again at about 32 weeks for blood grouping and for serological investigations. Regular blood pressure recordings, urine analysis and weight recordings are made.

Classes where relaxation exercises are taught by the physiotherapist are held regularly at Saul Street and parentcraft discussion groups were held by the supervisor of midwives, 20 such courses each consisting of weekly afternoon or evening sessions for five weeks were conducted. Mothers from Preston Royal Infirmary and St. Joseph's Hospitals also attend by arrangement. The course programme was as follows:-

1. Elementary Embryology, the birth atlas, film on 'Nutrition in Pregnancy'.
2. Film 'To Janet a Son' illustrating ante natal care—labour and delivery of the baby. This session is most popular with fathers.
3. Baby bathing demonstration with doll, bath, cot and clothing.
4. Breast feeding—technique for the care of the breast being taught, illustrated with a film.
5. Film 'Tailored for Timothy'.

161 attendances were made by fathers.

Trilene was administered in domiciliary practice to 577 mothers and by request gas and air analgesia to 4 mothers. Pethidene was used in 389 deliveries whilst 656 accouchement outfits were provided. Since nearly all mothers now book the family doctor as well as the midwife medical aid in terms of the Central Midwives' Board's rules was sought in 10 instances only and the services of the hospital flying squad utilised once. The oxygenaire apparatus was not used.

## Results.

During 1963 2,119 babies were born to Preston mothers. 638 domiciliary deliveries occurred, 30.13% of the total deliveries of which 557 were delivered by midwives, the remaining 81 being delivered by or in the presence of a doctor.



Table 12.

**Total confinements and distribution of these confinements between hospitals and nursing homes, general practitioners and midwives for fifteen years since 5th July, 1948, and attendances at Corporation clinics.**

Year	DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS					CLINICS						
	Hospital con- fine- ments	Domi- ciliary con- fine- ments	Total con- fine- ments	% domiciliary con- fine- ments to total	MIDWIVES		MIDWIVES WITH DOCTORS PRESENT		No. of persons who attended	Total No. of attend- ances at clinics	Average attendance of each person	Ratio of persons attending to total domiciliary confinements
					Number attend- ed	% of total domiciliary confinements	Number attend- ed	% of total domiciliary confinements				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1948 (from July)	829	270	1,099	24.57	172	63.7	98	36.3	222	690	3.11	82%
1949	1,639	574	2,213	25.94	350	61.0	224	39.0	777	2,994	3.85	135%
1950	1,669	487	2,156	22.59	323	66.3	164	33.7	602	2,798	4.53	124%
1951	1,530	454	1,984	22.88	302	66.5	152	33.5	620	3,023	4.88	137%
1952	1,511	508	2,019	25.16	321	63.3	186	36.7	667	3,311	4.97	132%
1953	1,454	548	2,002	27.37	424	77.6	122	22.4	770	3,891	5.05	141%
1954	1,422	487	1,909	25.50	366	75.2	120	24.7	712	3,793	5.16	146%
1955	1,527	350	1,877	19.18	297	84.9	52	14.9	727	3,593	4.94	208%
1956	1,526	373	1,899	19.64	310	83.1	63	16.9	670	3,142	4.69	180%
1957	1,641	391	2,032	19.24	354	90.5	37	9.5	758	3,451	4.55	194%
1958	1,442	471	1,913	24.62	425	90.2	46	9.8	747	3,981	5.33	158%
1959	1,486	551	2,037	27.05	506	91.8	43	7.8	934	5,050	5.41	170%
1960	1,457	603	2,060	29.27	554	91.9	44	7.3	973	5,076	5.20	161%
1961	1,548	585	2,133	27.42	521	89.7	60	10.3	1,026	5,695	5.55	175%
1962	1,558	713	2,271	31.39	605	85.2	105	14.8	1,167	6,546	5.61	164%
1963	1,481	638	2,119	30.11	557	87.3	81	12.7	1,088	6,174	5.67	170%



No Preston mother has died in childbirth for nearly four years. 47 babies were stillborn giving a stillbirth rate of 22.2 per 1,000 total births. 19 babies failed to survive the first 24 hours of life and a further 14 died before reaching the age of one week. The perinatal mortality rate is 37.3 per 1,000 total births which compares with a rate for England and Wales of 29.3 and a local rate for the previous year of 32.4.

The following graph shows the trend of perinatal mortality in Preston over the past 13 years.

#### PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES : 1951-1963



The trend is downwards but not as steeply as one had hoped. The basic problem today is a fuller comprehension of prematurity and the reasons underlying its occurrence. Of the 33 babies dying in the first week of life 25 were indicated as being between 2 and 16 weeks premature and 20 were less than 4 lbs. in weight at birth.

To help with this problem the consultants decided to admit to their hospital beds early labour cases whether or not booked for hospital delivery. In such instances little harm is likely to come to the mother but the infant life is in jeopardy and by such an arrangement all the facilities of a modern premature baby unit are available to the infant from the hour of its birth.

As a consequence, as can be seen from Table 14 no babies were born prematurely at home under 4 lbs. 7 ozs. in weight and of the 18 born between  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in weight all survived the first 28 days of life. Conversely, out of 155 infants born prematurely in hospital 50 were less than 4 lbs. 7 ozs. in weight at birth and of these 16 died within the first week of life.

The measures applying therefore at present to ensure as high an infant survival rate as possible are an intensive antenatal supervision with careful selection of cases for planned admission to hospital and immediate admission for all cases going into early labour. A flying squad is available also for domiciliary emergency and was called out once during the year. We still however do not know why mothers go into labour prematurely and we therefore do not know how to prevent its onset.

Post natal examinations are now routinely carried out by the family doctor as part of his service under National Health Service arrangements and only 13 mothers attended the Local Authority's ante natal clinics for post natal examinations.

Co-operation in the training of midwives continues and 21 pupils from the Christiana Hartley Memorial Hospital, Southport, took from the hostel at Waltons Parade their district training for Part II of the Central Midwives Board's diploma. All were successful at the subsequent examination. Pupils from Preston Royal Infirmary undertaking training for Part I of the diploma attended the parentcraft group discussions.

## **THE CHILD HEALTH SERVICE.**

The service is based on the six departmental medical officers and the health visiting staff, the establishment of which is 32 including the Superintendent and her deputy. This establishment is intended to cover nursing work carried out also under the school health service. The staff employed at the end of the year consisted of 25 whole-time health visitors and two part-time with an additional 6 clinic nurses who do not possess the health visitors certificate.

## **Clinics**

The new Greenbank clinic opened in September is a great asset in replacement of the old worn out premises at Barlow Street. In addition whilst waiting for the new premises to be erected at Brookfield it has been found helpful to hold a weekly session at Wilson House to meet the demand, at least in part, in this developed estate.



Ten and a half medical sessions and one non-medical session are held weekly throughout the town, 31,127 attendances being made by 4,276 children, as compared with 30,641 and 4,278 in 1962.

The suggestion that an 'at risk' register made up of children who might have been exposed to some pre-natal or natal risk was put into practice during the year and 281 children were under special observation at the end of the year.

Toddlers clinics continue to be held, children between the ages of two and five years being seen by appointment. This provides a good opportunity for following the child's development in the years prior to school admission. Hitherto selection from examination has been based on annual birthday and some 43% of those invited attend but with the increasing concentration of the medical staff on child development and developmental abnormality it seems likely that the toddlers clinic will become more selective in their choice of child for examination.

Table 13 shows the number of toddlers attending the various centres during the year.

<b>Table 13.</b> <b>Toddlers' Clinics, 1963.</b>					
Clinic	No. invited	No. who attended		No. referred for specialist treatment	No. referred for observation
Barlow Street & Greenbank	228	89	39%	7	2
Cuttle Street .. ..	225	95	42.2%	2	—
Deepdale .. .. .	421	197	46.8%	12	5
Ribbleton .. .. .	290	134	46.2%	10	1
Waltons Parade .. ..	289	148	51.2%	5	3
Tulketh Road .. .. .	253	101	39.9%	4	4
Saul Street "A" .. ..	383	121	31.6%	11	5
Saul Street "B" .. ..	242	113	47%	3	4
Totals	2331	998	42.81%	54	24

### Welfare Foods.

The centre at Saul Street Clinic continued to sell the standard goods and the following quantities were distributed :

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	11,752 tins.
Orange Juice	...	...	...	8,600 bottles.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	728 bottles.
Vitamins A and D	...	...	...	941 packets.

In addition, dried milk and other nutrients continued to be sold at the infant welfare centres and during 1963 a quantity costing £6,045 was handled. The supply of free nutrients cost the Council £292.

### Day Nurseries.

There has been no change in the number of places in the nurseries, 60 for children under two years and 83 for those from 2-5 years, a total of 143. The employment



situation has once again been reflected in the number of attendances, and as the mothers have found it easier to find work so there has been an increase in attendances for the first time for two years and a corresponding increase in the numbers on the registers over the year. Both Eldon Street and Hartington Road have had nearly 1,100 more attendances and Isherwood Street has had 1,450. Some of the increases are due to the fact that there has been comparatively little infection, a minor outbreak of mumps at each of the nurseries and one of chicken pox at Eldon Street. There have only been two cases of measles and one of rubella.

Eldon Street has been overfull throughout the year as there is a twofold demand in this area, firstly because of the density of the population, and secondly because there are many works in the area employing women. Hartington Road on the other hand has had to contend with exactly the opposite conditions, increasingly so, with the slum clearance continuing in the area throughout the year. Eldon Street were not even finding it possible to admit all their priority cases, so in September it was decided to run a car service every morning between Eldon Street and Hartington Road and in the reverse direction in the evening. The mothers on the Eldon Street waiting list were all consulted and those who were willing were given vacancies for their children at Hartington Road. They leave their children at Eldon Street in the morning and they are picked up there by the car and with a member of Hartington nursery staff on board and they are returned there again in the evening. The scheme has worked well and there have been up to 9 children travelling each day. There are obviously a few disadvantages, the main one being the lack of the contact between the parents and the nursery staff which is so essential. Few of the mothers have made the effort to go down to Hartington Road and meet the staff, and see where their children spend the day. Attendances at Isherwood Street have increased more than at the other two nurseries ; much of this is due to the fact that a nearby mill, where one-fifth of the mothers work, has been on full time for most of the year and not only 3 or 4 days a week as last year.

The number of cases in the nurseries on social grounds has also increased and 30 more than last year were admitted. The number of children on reduced fees increased to 98 and the fees varied from just under 10/- per day to 6d.—an exception was made for one family this year and three children were in free of charge for three weeks with very great benefit to both mother and children.

Emergency admissions are referred from various sources, the health visitors, the children's officer, the police and the N.S.P.C.C. inspectors and the causes vary from mothers taken ill or turned out of lodgings, or deserting, or both parents committed to prison from court, but whatever the reason the children are always welcomed by the nursery staff. The number of short-stay cases was only three more than last year.

The nurseries continued to play their part in giving experience to visitors from other institutions as well as training their own students. Pupils training for the State Enrolled register came for the last time from St. Joseph's hospital, as their syllabus no longer requires them to spend a period with healthy children in a nursery. Student health visitors from Bolton Technical College doing their practical training in Preston spend a few days in the nurseries. When health visitors have given a series of mothercraft classes in schools, the girls complete their course with a visit to the nursery. Another visitor was a student wanting to have some experience of social work before going to university.

**Table 14.**  
**Summary of Statistics, 1963.**

	Eldon St.	Harting- ton Rd.	lsher- wood St.	Total
Attendances ... ..	9,927	9,498	11,719	31,144
New children admitted...	44	81	59	184
Children left ... ..	39	66	57	162
On Register—				
January 1st ... ..	43	42	58	143
December 31st ...	47	57	60	164
On Waiting List—				
January 1st ... ..	10	—	9	19
December 31st ...	10	—	10	20
INFECTION :				
Measles ... ..	1	1	—	2
Rubella ... ..	—	—	1	1
Chicken Pox ... ..	18	—	—	18
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—
Mumps ... ..	13	10	5	28
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—

**Table 15.**  
**Children attending the day nurseries on Social Grounds 1963.**

	On register on December 31st, 1963	On register at any time during 1963 (including previous column)
Parents separated or divorced ... ..	11	23
Mother widow ... ..	1	2
Father widower ... ..	1	1
Mother unmarried ... ..	23	37
Mother in hospital or ill ... ..	3	16
Father in hospital ... ..	—	4
Father in Prison ... ..	1	9
Father continually unemployed ... ..	6	10
Poor housing conditions ... ..	36	68
Children with speech defects ... ..	4	5
Children physically handicapped ... ..	5	5
Maladjusted children or parents ... ..	12	22
Any other reason ... ..	6	14
Total ... ..	109	216

Number of 'short stay' children admitted during the year 31



### **Nursery Nurses' Training Scheme.**

The demand for places for girls to train as nursery nurses is once again on the increase. There were 27 applications and from these 10 girls were accepted for training. The Supervisor and her Deputy have each attended a careers evening arranged by the Youth Employment Bureau at two secondary modern schools and there they answered enquiries from girls of all age groups.

All three nurseries are recognised by the Ministry of Health as training nurseries for the purposes of training for the National Nursery Examination Board certificate and sixteen girls were in training during the year. The course is run in conjunction with the Education Department and two days a week are spent at Alston Hall Day Continuation College doing the theoretical side of the training. Lectures are given on both vocational and general subjects and facilities are provided for the students to take various subjects for the General Certificate of Education. Many of them take the opportunity offered to re-sit in those subjects in which they have failed in their last term at school, others sit the examination for the first time.

Visits of interest are also arranged for the students. During their first year of training, they go to a dairy, the refuse disposal units at Freckleton and Argyll Road, and to the farm, dairy and laboratory at the Institute of Agriculture at Hutton. During the second year they visit the Child Guidance Centre, the Junior Training Centre, the Royal Cross School for the Deaf nursery section and the Open Air School. The day nursery students spend four months of their training in the nursery schools and wings, and the nursery school students spend six months in the day nurseries gaining experience with the younger age group of children.

Six students sat for the final of the National Nursery Examination Board and all of them gained their certificate at the first attempt. Three of these girls went to work as nursery nurses with other authorities, two went to Preston Royal Infirmary to take their general training, and were joined in the Preliminary Training School by two of last year's students who had done other work in hospital while waiting for their 18th birthdays. The remaining student went to work as a Nursing Orderly, but has since returned to work in her own training nursery.

An increasing number of the candidates for training have stayed on at school an extra year to take their G.C.E. and all except one of this year's entry were at least sixteen and this means that those who wish to do their general training afterwards will be old enough to go straight into the preliminary training school, which is much more satisfactory.

### **HEALTH VISITING.**

Of the 25 whole-time and 2 part-time health visitors, 18 have been appointed and trained through the Local Authority's assisted training scheme for health visitors. It is obvious from this that recruitment is very largely via the channel of the local authority's training scheme.

The three students who commenced training in the previous year returned in July as qualified health visitors. In September two students commenced training, one at the University, Leeds, and the other at the Technical College, Bolton.

Demand on the health visitor's time does not, in the meantime, lessen. In the field of prevention she now is concerned with ascertainment of deafness in the very



young child, 19 health visitors having undergone screening test training by the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf, University, Manchester, and carry out tests on certain groups of children or where requested by the parent.

Routine screening testing relating to phenylketonuria is now carried out on all babies at the age of 2 weeks and 6 weeks, some 2,257 such tests were carried out in 1963.

The work in connection with follow-up of patients discharged from hospital is increasing, 142 were referred during the year. In most cases this does not simply mean one visit, but continued supervision over a long period. The link with the general practitioner, although not on the scale wished, is on the upward trend.

Problem families still occupy a good deal of the health visitors' time, but to show real results much more concentration of effort is required. Health education in schools, in the form of mothercraft and hygiene lectures to senior girls is increasing.

Training of student health visitors as agreed by the local authority in 1950 from the Health Visitors' Training School, Bolton Technical College, continues and two students were received for practical instruction during the year. This creates much additional work for those health visitors chosen to undertake this training which covers a period of some eight weeks between October and May.

The investigation of social conditions of women seeking hospital accommodation for confinement is still carried out, 138 such cases were investigated in the year, 55 were referred back to the hospitals concerned and 70 for domiciliary confinement.

Work among the coloured families continues to increase. The health visitors now have records of 75 Indian families with 103 children of pre-school age and 69 of school age. Also of 53 Pakistani families with 58 children of pre-school age and 36 of school age.

Practically all these families live on the verge of the town centre in the older type houses, with overcrowding in some instances. The health visitor grapples with the problems of nutrition, particularly at the weaning stage, standards of hygiene and the question of clothing. Mothers do not appreciate the importance of adequate warm clothing. The language difficulty presents a very real problem, in many cases the mother speaks little or no English and it is imperative that the health visitor make contact with the father who often is found to speak some English. Diet sheets printed in Urdu and provided by one of the firms producing dried milk have proved helpful. Many of the mothers, and some fathers too, attend Saul Street Child Welfare Clinic ; they present a colourful picture with their bright saris and dusky skins. It is difficult to realise when entering the clinic on a Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon that this is really in the heart of Preston.

Of the West Indians, there are now records of some 153 families with 234 children of pre-school age and 71 of school age. Language does not present any difficulty, neither is there any real hygiene problem in relation to the children, but many families tend to share one house with very considerable overcrowding.

The section is working under great pressure since it has not been possible to recruit a full complement of health visitors but some relief has been gained by a re-organisation of the duties of the health visitor taking away from her that work not calling for her prolonged and specialised training. These duties—hygiene inspections

in schools, treatment of minor ailments, attendance at immunisation and vaccination sessions in the clinics and Heaf testing and B.C.G. vaccination in schools together with sweep audiometry in the schools, have been taken over by clinic nurses of whom there are six on the staff. They are State Registered Nurses, well qualified to carry out these duties and without whose services it would not have been possible to cope with the increased and newer duties which have fallen within the health visitor's field.

<i>Cases visited by health visitors</i>							<i>No. of Cases</i>
1.	Children born in 1963	...	...	...	...	...	2,230
2.	Children born in 1962	...	...	...	...	...	1,941
3.	Children born in 1958-61	...	...	...	...	...	5,112
4.	Total number of children in lines 1-3	...	...	...	...	...	9,283
5.	Persons aged 65 or over	...	...	...	...	...	862
6.	Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	...	...	...	...	...	138
7.	Mentally disordered persons	...	...	...	...	...	5
8.	Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
9.	Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	...	...	...	...	...	158
10.	Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	...	...	...	...	...	36
11.	Number of tuberculous households visited	...	...	...	...	...	558
12.	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	377

### **Care of Premature Infants**

The care of the premature infant is regarded as a matter of particular importance and all premature babies born at home and who do not need to be admitted to hospital continue to be cared for by the midwife engaged for the delivery until the infant reaches a weight of 6 lbs.

Premature infants in hospital come under the care of the specialist health visitor seconded to the paediatric unit and on discharge she arranges for follow-up with the responsible district health visitor.

Special outfits for use in the home including a cot, blanket, sheets, hot water bottles and covers, wall thermometer and baby clothes are available for immediate use. In the domiciliary care of the premature infant special training of the staff is necessary as is training of the parents and the staff undertakes this function as an important facet in the care of the child.



Table 16 shows the number of children born prematurely and their survival state up to 28 days after birth.

**Table 16.**  
**Premature Infants Survival State.**

Birth Weight	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 & under 28 days	Survived 28 days	Total
<b>Babies born at home and nursed at home—</b>					
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
2 lbs. 4 ozs. to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	6	6
5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	10	10
Total ... ..	—	—	—	16	16
<b>Babies born at home and transferred to hospital—</b>					
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
2 lbs. 4 ozs. to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	2	2
5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	—	—	2	2
<b>Babies born in hospital—</b>					
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less ... ..	3	2	—	—	5
2 lbs. 4 ozs. to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ... ..	6	—	—	4	10
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	1	4	—	30	35
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	—	1	—	28	29
5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	1	1	—	74	76
Total ... ..	11	8	—	136	155
<b>Babies born in private maternity homes—</b>					
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
2 lbs. 4 ozs. to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
3 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
GRAND TOTALS ... ..	11	8	—	155	174

## Lectures

During the year 8 lectures were given to student nurses in the Joint Preliminary Training School at Brindle Lodge. The lectures were an introduction to the services provided by the Local Authority. These must be given in fairly simple terms, because the students have practically no knowledge whatsoever of Public Health Services. At a later date, in the students' final year of training, lectures on the same subject, but



at a more advanced level, are given to those students completing their training at Preston Royal Infirmary—9 such lectures were given. Following these lectures some 34 students spent a half day each with the health visitors gaining insight into domiciliary work.

#### ALSTON HALL.

A senior member of the health visiting staff took part in a one-day course 'Enjoying Retirement' when a comprehensive talk was given on 'Home Safety'. Many useful aids suitable for elderly people, who may be in some way handicapped, were shown.

#### SCHOOLS.

A series of 6 lectures in Mothercraft was given by a Health Visitor in 2 schools—St. Augustine's Girls and St. Gregory's. The course ended with a showing of the film 'Jenny Comes Home' and a visit to the Day Nurseries.

At Fishwick Secondary School a Health Visitor gave a series of 4 talks : (i) personal hygiene ; (ii) and (iii) duties of the Health Visitor ; (iv) Local Authority services available to the young mother. Two films were shown along with the talks : (i) The Story of Menstruation ; (ii) To Janet a Son.

#### BROOKFIELD METHODIST GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE.

A Health Visitor gave a series of 20 Mothercraft lectures to a group of 12 girls within the 13-16-year age group. These lectures were given during the evenings.

### **Observation Visits.**

#### STUDENT TEACHERS.

A student teacher attending a Teachers' Training College spent a day at the Open Air School. She was required to complete a thesis on the care of the handicapped child and her visit was in relation to this.

#### STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS.

21 students and the Principal Tutor from the Health Visitors' Training School, Technical College, Bolton, spent a day in the Department during October and visited Ribbleson Clinic, Greenbank Clinic, The Junior Training Centre, the Adult Training Centre and the Training Centre for the Physically Handicapped. This is the second year in which the Tutor has brought the students to see these services and she is most grateful for the opportunity afforded them. The visit, paid early in the course of training has proved to be of great value to the students.

### **Parents' Clubs.**

#### THE THURSDAY CLUB

#### 1963 PROGRAMME :

January ... Business Meeting.

February ... Beetle Drive.

March	...	'Smokeless Zones'—Mr. Worth, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.
April	...	Health Education Films : (i) Putting it Straight. (ii) From Sociable Six to Noisy Nine.
May	...	Work of the Royal Cross School, Junior Department— Miss Longworth, Blackburn.
June	...	Visit to Theatre—Blackpool.
August	...	The Care of the Hair and Hair-dressing—Rita Sanderson.
September	...	Film : 'To Janet a Son'.
October	...	Visit to Ribbleton Mothers' Club.
November	...	'Tour Round the World'—Slides and talk by Miss Richardson.
December	...	Christmas Party.

The Club continues to thrive and had yet another successful year. Topics such as Smokeless Zones, Health Education Films, Education of the very young deaf child, created considerable interest and much discussion and speakers were bombarded with questions. It is probably only in such a relaxed atmosphere as pertains within the Club, that mothers feel able to express themselves freely—this, of course, is what is wanted and is all to the good.

#### RIBBLETON MOTHERS' CLUB.

The year opened with a Christmas and New Year party, which was well attended and enjoyed by all. At the end of January, Miss Bungeroth, the Boarding Out Officer, spoke on the work of the Children's Department and their many problems and of the good job done by the foster parents. The interest aroused was reflected in the number of questions asked at the end of the talk.

A Beetle Drive was held in February.

In March Miss Hall of the Preston Soroptimist Club gave a talk, illustrated by slides, on a holiday spent in Finland, when attending an International Conference there.

The April meeting was most appropriate to the season and was a demonstration on 'Flower Arrangement' by Miss Margaret Mason. Everyone enjoyed learning what could be done with all types of greenery and flowers, but were doubtful of their ability to emulate the lecturer.

The final meeting of the session was a most interesting talk by Mrs. Wilkinson, J.P., on the work of the magistrate and the many aspects which the job entails.

In June a bus-load of mothers and their friends enjoyed an evening in Blackpool and a visit to a show.



In October the Ribbleton mothers were hostesses to the Thursday Club from Saul Street and were very proud to show them round their clinic. A film show was given, followed by refreshments.

The Annual General Meeting was held in November and this was followed by a most instructive talk and demonstration on toy making by Miss Hall, which helped everyone with ideas for Christmas and spurred them on to make their own presents, rather than waste money buying them.

The Club came through its first year with an interesting variety of talks, discussions and film shows. The attendances have been good and the mothers have enjoyed the meetings and their opportunity to have a night out.

The winter session got away to a good start with a record attendance and several new members were welcomed. Ribble Motors showed holiday films of Ireland, Scotland and North Wales.

### MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

#### Audiology Clinic.

The Audiology Clinic was held at Saul Street Clinic in 1963 and 57 children attended. The number of new cases was 38 and 19 were reviews from the previous year. 32 cases were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers and the Paediatrician, 5 by Health Visitors and 1 by the Speech Therapist.

The results are shown in the following table :

Table 17							
Results				Age Groups (years)			Total
				0—1	1—5	5—15	
Referred to E.N.T. clinic							
(a) Hearing loss	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
(b) Other causes	...	...	...	—	2	5	7
No Hearing Loss :							
Discharged	...	...	...	2	12	4	18
For review :							
(a) Speech defect	...	...	...	—	1	1	2
(b) Mental defect	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
(c) Other Causes	...	...	...	1	19	9	29
Total				3	35	9	57

One child was found to be profoundly deaf and was issued with a Philip's hearing aid and has received speech auditory training and guidance at the Clinic.



## Dental Treatment.

Mr. A. Kershaw, the Senior Dental Officer, has supplied the following report :

The National Health coverage of ante- and post-natal mothers is having a marked effect in numbers treated under this service in local government.

The table records the work done in this field :—

Table 18.							No. of patients provided with dental treatment and form of treatment given.	
							Expectant and nursing mothers	Children under 5 years
Examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
Needing treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
Made dentally fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14
Anaesthetics—Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Scaling and gum treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Silver nitrate treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Radiographs	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
<b>Dentures provided—</b>								
Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Partial	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Dentures re-lined	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Attendances by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13

## Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of ear, nose and throat conditions exist through the clinic run as part of the School Health Service. The following is a summary of the work done for pre-school children :—

New cases	...	...	...	...	20
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	49
Referred for :					
Operative treatment...	...	...	...	...	7
Treatment in clinic	...	...	...	...	6
Observation	...	...	...	...	32
X-ray	...	...	...	...	4
Audiometer Test	...	...	...	...	1
Deaf Aid	...	...	...	...	1
Treatment :					
Operative	...	...	...	...	8
Clinic	...	...	...	...	6
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	69

### Ophthalmic Clinics.

The majority of pre-school children dealt with were seen at the squint clinic. The following is a record of the work done on pre-school children during the year :

Number of children dealt with	...	...	...	...	85
New cases	...	...	...	...	49
Refractions	...	...	...	...	50
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	117
Prescriptions given	...	...	...	...	27
Referred for :					
Operative treatment...	...	...	...	...	3
Orthoptic treatment...	...	...	...	...	—
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	166

### Orthopaedic Clinic.

The following is a record of the work done on pre-school children during the year at the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Open Air School :

Number of children under treatment	...	...	...	...	42
New cases	...	...	...	...	21
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	57
Referred for X-ray	...	...	...	...	3
Recommended admission to hospital	...	...	...	...	—
Classification of defects dealt with :					
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	—
Other deformities	...	...	...	...	42

### Paediatric Clinic.

Pre-school children referred to the Paediatric Clinic at the Open Air School numbered 16 in 1963.

Total attendances	...	...	...	27
Number attending	...	...	...	19

### Physiotherapy.

Shortage of staff materially limited the amount of physiotherapy available, but sessions were held from time to time at the Open Air School and Saul Street clinic. At the latter, group relaxation classes were held for expectant mothers.

The following table shows the work done during 1963 :—

Table 19.						
Physiotherapy						
			New Patients	Number Discharged	Attendances	Sessions held
Pre-school children	...	...	5	5	93	61
Expectant mothers	...	...	50	26	266	53

## II. HOME NURSING.

On April 1st Miss M. Morgan commenced duties as Superintendent, and Miss H. J. Morgan (Assistant Superintendent) retired in July after 17 years service.

The tables at the end of this report classify the work carried out by the District Nurses during the year, the number of new patients being 1,830 making a sum total of 2,401 patients who received treatment in 1963. In addition to the 71,960 visits paid by the nurses to patients in their homes, 1,881 visits were made by patients to the Special Clinic which is held each weekday evening at 4 Walton's Parade.

The late evening service for the purpose of administering morphia and similar drugs to very ill patients continues to operate. Visits to children under 5 years totalled 433, while visits to patients over the age of 65 years totalled 46,427. To many of the latter, the introduction of Incontinence Pads in addition to the already existing loan and laundry service, has proved to be most useful and a great help in the nursing of these patients.

Tables 20 to 23 give details of the work done.

<b>Table 20.</b> <b>Summary of the work of the District Nurses.</b>								
	No. of cases at beginning of month	New cases	Terminated				No. of cases at end of month	No. of visits
			Re- covered	Hosp.	Died	Other causes		
January ...	571	194	80	26	35	5	619	6,838
February ...	619	162	96	31	30	6	618	5,737
March ...	618	118	70	26	30	5	605	4,336
April ...	605	191	101	36	45	7	607	7,014
May ...	607	156	103	29	19	10	602	6,994
June ...	602	155	103	35	19	12	588	6,539
July ...	588	144	75	25	18	22	592	5,447
August ...	592	125	65	24	17	18	593	5,296
September ...	593	131	80	20	16	9	599	5,700
October ...	599	136	87	25	13	11	599	5,934
November ...	599	141	64	19	22	12	623	5,857
December ...	623	177	86	35	35	19	625	6,268
Total for year	—	1,830	1,010	331	299	136	—	71,960

<b>Table 21.</b> <b>Visits paid by district nurses in each of the past five years.</b>		
Year	First visits.	Total visits
1963	1,830	71,960
1962	1,687	72,267
1961	1,695	72,469
1960	1,859	77,425
1959	2,042	79,961



**Table 22.**  
**Conditions dealt with by District Nurses during the year.**

	Number of cases	Number of visits
Heart disease ... ..	209	6,295
Cancer ... ..	105	4,770
Cerebral vascular disease..	164	7,045
Blood diseases ... ..	320	8,267
Diabetes ... ..	66	12,553
Tuberculosis ... ..	68	3,146
Other chest diseases ...	249	4,169
Other infectious diseases...	19	133
Post operative cases ...	163	3,499
Fractures ... ..	36	1,357
Varicose ulcer of leg ...	54	2,686
X-ray preparation ...	132	260
Local infection ... ..	101	2,016
Constipation ... ..	114	738
Complications of pregnancy ... ..	48	452
All other conditions ...	553	14,574
Total ...	2,401	71,960

**Table 23.**  
**Cases of Infectious Disease and complications of pregnancy visited during the year by district nurses.**

	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	52	647
Tuberculosis ... ..	68	3,146
Influenza ... ..	4	39
Tonsillitis ... ..	14	88
Erysipelas ... ..	1	6
Hyperemesis ... ..	2	15
Threatened Abortion ... ..	1	1
Abortion ... ..	5	45
Anaemia ... ..	23	234
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	10	88
Breast Abscess ... ..	2	28
Ectopic Gestation ... ..	1	4
Caesarian Section ... ..	2	16
Pyelitis ... ..	2	21
Total ...	187	4,378

### III. DOMESTIC HELP.

The Service is supervised by a Domestic Help Organiser who visits each home to ascertain the degree of illness, the help available in the family, if any, and to arrange for the amount of help needed in each case.

Priority is given to Maternity cases, elderly infirm, and chronic sick, also cases of sudden incapacitating illness in the home.

There is a staff of 90 Home Helps to carry out these duties and each one is given the work she has the most aptitude for, and capability to undertake.

The average number of cases assisted each month was 796, the amount of time given to each case was from three to eight hours a day according to the degree of assistance needed.

The present charge of 3/- an hour can be reduced in accordance with a prescribed scale of charges.

The Domestic Help Service, together with the Night Attendant Service, Meals on Wheels, and Laundry Service, has enabled many elderly and infirm people to be looked after in their own home, which in many cases they prefer, and has resulted in leaving beds, in hospitals and institutions, free for more urgent cases.

**Table 24.**  
**Domestic Help Service.**

1963	Existing	New	Terminated	No. being assisted at the end of the month
January ... ..	740	38	20	758
February ... ..	758	62	22	798
March ... ..	798	30	32	796
April ... ..	796	39	35	800
May ... ..	800	18	12	806
June ... ..	806	46	42	810
July ... ..	810	17	17	810
August ... ..	810	23	21	812
September ... ..	812	22	20	814
October ... ..	814	26	25	815
November ... ..	815	17	18	814
December ... ..	814	28	30	812

### Night Attendance.

This service was continued during 1963 under the supervision of the Home Help Organiser. It is run on similar lines to the home help service and is designed to help relatives and friends of invalids who cannot be left on their own with safety.

During the year 52 cases were assisted and at the end of the year there were five night attendants employed.

#### IV. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

##### Cerebral Palsy.

Cerebral Palsy varies greatly in severity from one case to another, and many of the less afflicted cases are able to carry on their activity without help or supervision. Some of the more severe adult cases who are disabled and who may need help in various ways are registered in the welfare services section and many of the children affected are known to the school health service.

The cases known to the staff are recorded in the following table.

<b>Table 25.</b> <b>No. of known cases of cerebral palsy and epilepsy.</b>						
Ages	Cerebral palsy			Epilepsy		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
—5 ... ..	2	4	6	—	—	—
5+ ... ..	8	2	10	1	—	1
10+ ... ..	10	6	16	6	12	18
15+ ... ..	8	5	13	6	15	21
20+ ... ..	11	7	18	15	5	20
30+ ... ..	10	5	15	4	9	13
40+ ... ..	1	1	2	2	10	12
50+ ... ..	2	—	2	3	6	9
60+ ... ..	2	1	3	2	3	5
70+ ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
80+ ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total ...	54	32	86	39	62	101

There were 54 males and 32 females registered as having cerebral palsy at the 31st December, 1963. Thirteen children attended the open-air school and five attended special schools.

Two men and three women were attending the Handicapped Persons Centre at the close of the year.

Fifteen men and five women were employed in open industry and two men were in sheltered employment.

##### Chiropody.

The chiropody service started in May 1960 for aged persons and expectant mothers under the National Health Service Act, 1946 is proving very successful and the requests for the service necessitated an increase in sessional work during the year.

The increases took the form of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  sessions per week at clinics and one session per week for domiciliary treatments.

At the end of 1963,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  Clinic sessions and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  domiciliary sessions were being carried out each week.

During the year 2,131 treatments were given to persons attending the clinics and 543 treatments were given to the housebound.

From November 1963 members of the W.V.S. have been attending at the Chiropody Clinic sessions, carrying out clerical duties and assisting the Chiropodists.



## Convalescence.

52 patients were referred for convalescence during the year, 43 women, 8 men and 1 child. 14 of these patients were unable to go for various reasons, but 32 women, 5 men and 1 child were sent away, in most cases, for a period of two weeks.

Of those who went only three were convalescents in the true sense of the word, and two of these were housewives and mothers who were tired out and debilitated, and the third was a child of 9 in need of post-operative convalescence. Of the remainder, eighty per cent were of pensionable age and because of poor general health, and in some instances, a physical handicap, they were unable to have a holiday under normal conditions. Three of them, all octogenarians, who had little or no vision, went to the Godfrey Ermon Home for the Blind in Southport, where they were well looked after and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The remaining seven were all physically handicapped. The Red Cross Evelyn Devonshire Home at Buxton provides excellent accommodation for these people as there is now a lift installed and all our patients who have gone there, both young and old, have come back full of praise for the care and attention they have received and the comfort provided. One mother going away had to take a toddler with her and so the Southport landlady, found by the local health visitors last year, once again provided accommodation and looked after them well, and both mother and child gained in weight.

The assistance of voluntary societies was once again enlisted to help patients to buy sufficient clothing to take away, and in two cases the patient's contribution towards the cost of convalescence was also paid.

The number of persons sent for convalescence and the homes accommodating them are set out below.

### VOLUNTARY AGENCIES :

Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands	...	...	...	2
Bolton & District Hospital Saturday Council, Seabright, St. Annes-on-Sea	...	...	...	2
British Red Cross—Buxton	...	...	...	11
Didsbury	...	...	...	1
Godfrey Ermon Home for the Blind, Southport	...	...	...	3
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	...	...	...	3
Metcalfe Smith House, Harrogate	...	...	...	1
Ormerod Home for Children, St. Annes-on-Sea	...	...	...	1

### PRIVATE HOMES :

Elmhurst, Southport	...	...	...	...	5
Horncliffe, Blackpool	...	...	...	...	8
The Birks, Southport	...	...	...	...	1 & 1 child

### Domiciliary Meals.

Persons suffering from illness or otherwise infirm continue to be able to receive a hot mid-day meal delivered to them in their home under the domiciliary meals service.

Table 26 shows the scope of the service during 1963.

<b>Table 26.</b> <b>Invalids' and Infirm Persons' Meal Service.</b>				
Number of persons receiving meals on 1.1.63	Number of new recipients during year	Number of persons ceasing to have meals during year	Number of persons remaining at 31.12.63	Total Number of meals served during year
200	236	211	225	22,594

### Epilepsy.

At the 31st December, 1963, there were 39 males and 62 females registered as epileptics.

Six children attended the open-air school and 2 attended special schools, and 5 come within the province of the Mental Health Act.

Two men were in epileptic colonies, and nine men were in psychiatric units.

Seven women were in epileptic colonies and six women were in psychiatric units.

Twelve men and nine women were employed in open industry. One man was attending a Ministry of Labour rehabilitation course.

### Health Education.

An increasing number of opportunities for health education activities during 1963 have made it a very gratifying year. Much of it has been routine work but there have also been a number of pioneer projects as outlined below.

#### CONFERENCES.

The highlight of the period was in the nature of a conference on 'Promiscuity and Venereal Disease', when over 130 people from varying walks of life attended. These included Health Department field workers, Head Teachers, Education Department Personnel (Admin), Child Care Officers, and others from Citizens' Advice Bureaux, Youth Employment, Women's Voluntary Service, Youth Clubs, Probation Service and Churches.

The programme comprised a lecture, film display, group discussion, comments from a panel of experts and distribution of appropriate literature.

The idea was to gather together those who could exercise the greatest influence in the town to combat the obvious and statistical rise in promiscuous behaviour which leaves in its wake an increasing number of victims of venereal diseases.



## FILM SHOWS.

Routine Parentcraft lectures were carried out for expectant mothers by the midwifery staff. Due to the generosity of Messrs. Farleys Ltd., who have lodged a copy of their film 'To Janet a Son' on extended loan with the department, these courses and general parentcraft education have been greatly enhanced. 426 people have seen the film since June.

A second tour of secondary schools was undertaken by a departmental Medical Officer and the Health Education Officer showing films and lecturing on the subject of Smoking and Health. 9 schools were visited completing 27 sessions with a total of 1,737 scholars in attendance.

Visits to two other schools covered the subjects of Head Hygiene and Menstrual education.

3 schools involving 6 lectures with a total of 1,000 children were visited to emphasise the need for Dental Care. One Headmaster organised a contest for the best kept teeth and the Health Education Officer distributed prizes and certificates to the 2 winners.

14 other groups were shown health education films on such subjects as Clean Air, The Early Diagnosis of Phenylketonuria, L.A. Health Services, etc., and new films were previewed by members of the department.

## LECTURES.

Lectures were delivered by departmental representatives and outside lecturers with the assistance of the Health Education Section on such themes as Extended First Aid, Welfare Services of the Borough, Venereal Diseases and The Virtues of Antibiotic Dressings.

## POSTER PUBLICITY.

Every factory employing over 50 persons (68 factories) received a supply of posters on Food Hygiene, Hand Washing, Venereal Disease, Dental Health, Poliomyelitis and the latest posters on Anti-Smoking.

75 Clubs and Churches received an assortment of posters on the advisability of the public availing themselves of Oral Polio Vaccine. This ran concurrently with a 6-week publicity campaign using the local buses when 3 posters were displayed for 2 weeks each on all the vehicles and principle bus shelters. A total of 1,700 posters were sent to schools on Dental Health, Canteen Hygiene, and General Rules of Health.

A request from a local drug firm for posters on Canteen Hygiene was met.

## LEAFLET RACKS.

2 new leaflet racks were made and installed in the Walton's Parade and Tulketh Road clinics in which free leaflets are offered to those attending the clinics.

## WINDOW DISPLAYS.

The 'Window on Your Health' in Lancaster Road again housed some 9 arresting displays on the following themes :—

(i) Are You Trapped? (Smoking) ; (ii) You May Never Forgive Yourself (Immunisation) ; (iii) Are You Guilty? (Bottle & Nappy Sterilization) ; (iv) Vitamin and Nutritional Requirements ; (v) Dental Health ; (vi) Polio Sugar Lump Vaccine ; (vii) Oral Hygiene ; (viii) Milk—Its Importance in a Well Planned Diet ; (ix) Departmental Christmas Greetings.

Members of the public have testified to being influenced favourably by what they have seen.

## PERSONAL VISITS.

The above 6 outreaches of the section have played a material part in building favourable relations with the public and during the year 14 persons have called for advice, literature and help with their health education requirements.

## CONCLUSION.

The advantages of this section are being felt throughout the department. Constant resource is made by various members requiring material for lectures and displays and to further enlarge this service a file of magazine articles is being built up for the purpose of supplying information, to those preparing lectures, on most health education topics.

Whilst much remains to be done, the year terminated with a sense of considerable accomplishment and with fresh ideas for the future.

## **Laundry.**

A laundry service is provided from the laundry at the main Civic Hostel and has proved most efficient and helpful in the nursing care of patients.

Most families are able to make arrangements for laundering either in the home or through the ordinary commercial laundries, but the service is particularly useful for incontinent cases where there is insufficient help in the home or where facilities for washing and drying are lacking. It is also used for elderly arthritic and cardiac patients often living alone and though able to get up are otherwise incapable of little effort.

Laundry is collected and delivered once, twice or three times weekly as required and 21 cases were helped during 1963.

The service is a boon to efficient domiciliary nursing care.



## Physically Handicapped.

During the year health visitors made 1,070 visits to physically handicapped persons at home.

The demand for the loan of aids continued and the following items were issued:

- 21 Tripod sticks.
- 1 Quadruped stick.
- 5 Pairs elbow crutches.
- 3 Pairs under-arm crutches.
- 1 Walking stick.
- 1 Whitfield Walking Aid (adult).
- 2 Hospital-type beds with lifting pole and chain and handle.
- 2 Mattresses.
- 1 Commode.
- 2 Pairs stocking pullers on.
- 1 Pyrex drinking straw.
- 1 Long-handled spoon.
- 1 Long-handled fork.
- 5 Single-bed mackintoshes.
- 1 Special designed chair for a child.

At the end of the year there was a total of 72 aids of one type or another out on loan to patients in need of them.

## Problem Families.

### CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

Number of families under monthly review at the beginning of the year ... ..	24
Number of families under periodic review at the beginning of the year ... ..	3
Number of new cases added during the year ... ..	5
Number of families removed from the list during the year ...	8
Number remaining under 1-monthly review at the end of the year ... ..	6
Number remaining under 2-monthly review at the end of the year ... ..	9
Number remaining under 3-monthly review at the end of the year ... ..	3
Number remaining under 6-monthly review at the end of the year ... ..	6

In many cases almost wholetime supervision, guidance and assistance is called for by the worker or workers dealing with such families and this supervision must, in a large number of cases, of necessity be very prolonged because of the very limited capabilities of the parent(s). Rapid results and high standards cannot be hoped for and one must often be content with slight improvements.

A problem family is a family with not one but many problems which generally follow a pattern—poor standards of hygiene, inability to budget and lack of responsibility, unemployment, low standard of intelligence, to list but a few of the handicaps.

Of those families under consideration by the Co-ordinating Committee there were several who appeared before the Court. In 5 families the husband was fined—fines ranging from £3 to £25—the offences were drunkenness, stealing lead/electricity and failing to send children to school. In one family the husband was before the Court on 2 occasions charged with stealing electricity and was fined £10 for the first offence and committed to prison for 2 months for the second offence. In one family the mother was committed to prison for 2 months for breach of probation and on two occasions fined £5 for soliciting.

To impose fines on families already heavily in debt would appear to aggravate the situation. To commit offenders to prison means that the family has to be supported by the State during the term of imprisonment or in the case of the mother or both parents going to prison that the children have to be taken into the care of the local authority. Thus is created a vicious circle with problems arising difficult to resolve.

In 13 families the husband was unemployed for either the whole or the greater part of the year. The family income was therefore derived from National Assistance Benefits which are sufficient to meet only the bare necessities.

The age range of these men was from 25 years to 47 years—the lack of responsibility as supporters of the family is to be deplored. As some 68 children are involved in these families, it is not difficult to visualise the many problems created—many of which fall to some section of the local authority or voluntary organisations to resolve.

### **Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.**

General nursing equipment and apparatus are provided by the St. John Ambulance Association which has a well-stocked nursing equipment section available to everyone in the town.

This service has been supplemented directly by the Corporation in the provision of various items of equipment. Many elderly chronic sick patients are nursed at home by relatives with the help of the domiciliary nursing services. In certain cases, particularly where the patients are incontinent, the supply of linen available in the home has to be supplemented. In a few instances it has been found necessary to loan a single bed, usually to facilitate the nursing of a patient in a ground-floor room. The following equipment was loaned during the year :—

Sheets ...	...	...	...	33
Draw sheets ...	...	...	...	86
Pillow slips ...	...	...	...	6
Night Gowns ...	...	...	...	10
Night Shirts ...	...	...	...	2
Bedsteads ...	...	...	...	5
Mattresses ...	...	...	...	5
Rubber Sheets	...	...	...	7



## **Tuberculosis.**

The general arrangements for prevention, care, and after-care in relation to tuberculosis are given on page 78, et. seq.

## **V. AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

At the end of the year the ambulance fleet consisted of four large and two small Bedford ambulances, and four seven-seater Bedford sitting-case vehicles.

There were thirty persons on the staff which included the Station Officer and three telephonists.

In August the Ambulance Station moved to temporary accommodation in Tithebarn Street. The building used had formerly been the fire-station and was converted for temporary use. In June work had commenced on a new purpose-built station in the grounds of the Transport Depot, on Deepdale Road, and it is hoped that this will be completed by September 1964.

The total mileage covered by the service during 1963 was 161,512, compared with 142,361 in 1962, an increase of 18,791 (13.2%). The number of patients carried was 55,331, compared with 48,201 in 1962, an increase of 7,130 (14.8%). The above increases are very similar but they do not give a complete picture. Long journeys account for a disproportionate amount of the total mileage. In 1963, 710 journeys accounted for 40,032 miles compared with 679 journeys and 34,609 miles in 1962, increases of 31 journeys and 5,423 miles respectively. An increasing number of patients are transported to Manchester for specialist treatment, in particular for skin grafting, limb fitting, and cancer cases, and the round journey is some 70 miles in distance. In addition, the use of the temporary accommodation at Tithebarn Street, from August onwards, involved an extra journey daily for each vehicle to fill up with petrol, in aggregate some 1,500 miles.

The number of local health authority cases transported increased from 12,047 in 1962 to 15,088 in 1963. This increase was accounted for mainly by transport of trainees to the Adult Training Centre, and of elderly persons to clinics for chiropody.

Table 27 sets out the figures of the work done by the ambulance service from 1950 onwards.

## **VI. DOMICILIARY, MEDICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, DENTAL AND OPHTHALMIC SERVICES.**

I am indebted to Mr. Webster, Clerk to the Preston Executive Council, for the following statement on the medical, pharmaceutical, dental and ophthalmic services administered by the Preston Executive Council :—

### **General Medical Services.**

The number of patients registered on doctors' lists at 1st April, 1964, was 115,004. Medical Services were provided by 75 practitioners, 59 of whom were resident in the Borough, and 68 of whom were also included in the Council's Obstetric List for the provision of Maternity Medical Services.

The total gross payment for General Medical Services for the year was £194,837.19.1, including £8,565.5.5 for Maternity Medical Services.

**Table 27.**  
**Ambulance Service—Record of journeys made and mileage covered.**

BOROUGH														
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
January Mileage Journeys	7,661 1,622	8,944 1,922	8,620 1,970	10,327 2,365	11,029 2,791	12,535 3,198	12,376 3,015	11,520 2,953	10,737 2,921	12,210 3,452	11,867 1,393	11,785 1,347	12,280 1,421	13,364 1,452
February Mileage Journeys	6,848 1,603	7,898 1,719	9,065 1,910	9,188 2,283	10,349 2,688	10,688 2,743	11,763 2,831	10,767 2,724	10,541 2,694	11,466 2,900	12,835 1,429	11,018 1,364	11,360 1,243	12,452 1,272
March Mileage Journeys	8,095 1,904	8,484 1,899	8,820 1,811	9,994 2,492	11,092 2,697	11,925 2,928	12,149 3,035	10,568 2,978	11,040 2,812	11,381 2,109	13,090 1,546	12,591 1,425	10,631 1,194	12,955 1,311
April Mileage Journeys	7,627 1,638	9,359 1,958	8,614 1,605	9,342 2,293	10,272 2,474	11,110 2,619	11,138 2,811	10,812 2,803	10,498 2,581	10,670 1,420	11,813 1,291	10,091 1,257	10,433 1,200	12,537 1,238
May Mileage Journeys	7,686 1,791	8,297 1,887	9,007 1,856	9,341 2,337	11,087 2,932	11,807 2,805	10,640 2,734	11,903 2,948	10,692 2,689	11,883 1,457	12,768 1,513	12,839 1,439	12,609 1,350	13,897 1,391
June Mileage Journeys	8,061 1,731	9,060 1,946	9,171 1,802	10,048 2,543	11,486 2,757	11,403 2,923	10,320 2,717	11,004 2,643	11,854 2,891	13,282 1,470	12,720 1,505	13,306 1,489	12,086 1,362	12,558 1,249
July Mileage Journeys	8,461 1,958	8,988 1,774	9,598 1,819	9,717 2,438	11,792 2,581	11,987 2,589	10,975 2,433	11,576 2,755	11,280 2,702	11,878 1,461	11,734 1,337	12,406 1,315	12,020 1,382	13,925 1,290
August Mileage Journeys	7,765 1,676	9,157 1,625	9,250 1,836	10,325 2,431	11,627 2,789	12,114 2,760	11,103 2,683	10,487 2,534	11,333 2,691	11,396 1,327	11,505 1,437	12,881 1,416	10,564 1,252	12,959 1,306
September Mileage Journeys	7,994 1,498	9,394 1,654	8,764 1,854	10,375 2,471	11,080 2,787	12,440 2,852	10,351 2,679	11,516 2,787	11,978 3,104	13,147 1,529	12,122 1,472	13,569 1,420	12,243 1,336	14,717 1,438
October Mileage Journeys	8,917 1,615	9,059 1,796	10,129 2,323	11,165 2,687	11,471 2,574	11,576 2,704	12,269 3,195	11,420 2,675	12,165 3,219	12,565 1,378	12,583 1,469	13,072 1,450	12,225 1,399	15,685 1,587
November Mileage Journeys	8,427 1,877	7,659 1,784	9,401 2,367	10,873 2,738	13,153 2,963	10,442 2,661	12,603 2,986	11,012 2,775	10,455 2,707	12,260 1,377	12,766 1,408	13,706 1,457	15,022 1,603	13,699 1,409
December Mileage Journeys	8,401 1,781	8,561 1,914	9,751 2,630	10,957 2,714	12,460 3,165	10,914 2,738	11,253 2,698	10,216 2,704	10,555 2,803	12,450 1,376	11,507 1,395	10,766 1,388	10,888 1,281	12,864 1,410
Total Mileage Journeys	95,943 20,694	104,860 21,948	110,190 23,783	121,652 29,792	136,898 33,198	138,941 33,520	136,940 33,817	132,801 33,279	133,128 33,814	144,588 21,256	147,310 17,195	148,030 16,767	142,361 16,023	161,512 16,353



### Pharmaceutical Services.

On the 1st April, 1964, there were 44 chemists' establishments on the Council's Pharmaceutical List for the supply of medicines and appliances, and 10 contractors for the supply of appliances only. The Council's Rota Service Scheme providing for establishments in different parts of the town to be open for one hour each evening after the normal hour of closing, and one hour each Sunday, Local and Bank Holiday, continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year.

During the year 29 test prescriptions were taken, 28 of which were satisfactorily dispensed.

Payments made by the Council for the supply of medicines and appliances amounted to £229,462.8.0, including £1,212.10.0 for Rota Services.

Charges paid by patients towards this part of the Service amounted to £69,389.7.10. 663,431 prescriptions were dispensed by chemists during the year.

### General Dental Services.

At 1st April, 1964, there were 31 Dental Practitioners on the Council's Dental List. The total cost to the Council for the supply of dental appliances, extractions and conservative treatment was £158,041.1.6. The charges paid by patients towards such treatment amounted to £40,332.11.11.

### Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

At the 1st April, 1964, there was 3 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners ; 21 firms of Ophthalmic Opticians and 1 firm of Dispensing Opticians on the Council's Ophthalmic List. 24,187 applications for glasses were received during the year, as compared with 22,123 the previous year. Of the number of sight tests provided, 18,384 cases were supplied with glasses under the Health Service. Applications for replacement or repair of glasses totalled 994 of which 785 were approved.

The total cost to the Council for this branch of the Service was :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sight Testing... ..				19,984	17	8
Supply and Repair of Glasses	48,291	3	4			
Less paid by Patient	29,294	10	4			
				18,996	13	0
				£38,981	10	8

### Pathological and Laboratory Service.

There has been close co-operation with the Group Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory in the investigation into outbreaks of infectious disease and general epidemiological problems. A record of the work done on behalf of the department is given in the table below :—

<i>Number of Specimens examined</i>			<i>Group Laboratory</i>	<i>Public Health Laboratory</i>	<i>V.D. Department</i>
Bacteriology ...	...	...	63	689	—
Chemistry ...	...	...	4	—	—
Inoculations ...	...	...	—	—	—
Serology ...	...	...	—	—	299
Haematology ...	...	...	1,915	—	—
Total ...			1,982	689	299



## Mental Health

Extensions and improvements to the Junior Training Centre were completed at the end of November. These include a new nursery wing to accommodate up to sixteen children for whom special training appropriate to their needs is provided thereby expediting an earlier admission to the main unit. Opportunity was taken to fix an entirely new central heating system throughout the premises and to provide a retiring room for the teaching staff. Some improvements were effected also in the kitchen. The expenditure on these works amounted to approximately £20,000.

### Administration

The new extensions to the junior training centre necessitated increasing the number of staff employed there by one assistant supervisor and one domestic assistant. The staff of that centre now consists of the supervisor and four assistants, of whom four hold the diploma of the National Association for Mental Health. In addition Miss Harrison commenced her studies as a student at the Manchester course of the National Association for Mental Health.

The mental welfare officers number four as before but Mrs. Chapman on resignation was replaced as from 1st October, 1963, by Mr. C. L. Johnston.

The senior training centre staff has remained unchanged throughout the year.

### Account of Work Undertaken in the Community.

#### Mental Health Act, 1959.

Number of persons admitted to hospital between 1st January, 1963, and 31st December, 1963 :—

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Section 5 (Informal)	...	...	...	...	72	122
Section 25 (Observation)	...	...	...	...	45	56
Section 26 (Treatment)	...	...	...	...	4	3
Section 29 (Emergency)	...	...	...	...	5	2
Section 60 (Court Order)	...	...	...	...	—	—
					<hr/> 126	<hr/> 183

Of the 108 cases admitted to hospital under Sections 25, 29, two males and two females were subsequently detained under Section 26 (Treatment) ; also 39 males and 39 females remained in hospital as informal patients, Section 5.

At the request of the Medical Directors of psychiatric hospitals, 116 visits were made and reports given on home conditions and family histories.

During the year 138 males and 102 females discharged from hospital were supervised by the mental health staff by arrangements with the general practitioners and the patients ; also 160 males and 238 females were visited at the request of the consultant psychiatrist or the general practitioners, or from other sources, 2,523 visits being made for this purpose. Altogether 1,052 office interviews took place with patients and relatives in connection with mental illness.

The mental health staff attended frequently the out-patient clinics held at Sharoe Green Hospital for case conferences and discussions with the Consultant Psychiatrist ; also weekly visits were made to Whittingham Hospital for consultation with the responsible medical officer concerned in the discharge of both male and female patients from hospital as to after-care required in each individual case. The responsible medical officer at the Psychiatric Unit, Sharoe Green Hospital, was also consulted on occasions in regard to individual female patients about to be discharged from hospital.

In January 1963 two student health visitors spent three days with the mental welfare officers, observing the specialised welfare work done in this section.

Later in the year two student health visitors spent one week in the section.

### **Personal Help Service.**

In an endeavour to try to reach and help those with mental illness at an early stage, the Personal Help Service was continued during the year in conjunction with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

Publicity in the form of posters and leaflets and a display is used to bring the service to the notice of the public. Anyone with worries or troubles is invited to come along to the Saul Street office on Thursday afternoon and discuss them with one of the mental welfare officers.

During the year 14 interviews have taken place. The disposal of the cases seen was as follows :—

Advice given at interview	...	...	...	...	...	4
Referred to general practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	4
Health visitors	...	...	...	...	...	1
Citizens' Advice Bureau	...	...	...	...	...	3
Probation Office	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Department	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 14 <hr/>

### **Attendance at Social Centre.**

The Friday afternoon session for this type of patient continued to be held at the Social Centre, Deepdale Road, throughout the year.

Occupational therapy, games, dancing and music are available and the patients are encouraged to take an active part in these activities. Patients also attend concerts and dances held frequently during the winter months, also being present at the Christmas party held at the Social Centre for Handicapped Persons.

An occupational therapist and members of the mental health staff attend the social centre each Friday afternoon. Transport is provided to and from the centre in some cases.

During the year 48 patients have attended the centre with an average attendance of 15 patients per session.



The arrangement by which female patients in the Psychiatric Unit, Sharoe Green Hospital, who are residents of Preston, attended the Social Centre accompanied by a nurse, continued from the beginning of the year until November, 1963. The Consultant Psychiatrist recommends this as a method of social rehabilitation prior to discharge from hospital. An average of 8 patients have attended these sessions.

Patients who have eventually been discharged from hospital have been encouraged to continue attending the Social Centre.

This service has proved a great help to encourage patients to meet people and share, in pleasant surroundings, the company of others, and the Consultant Psychiatrist recommends patients to attend from the out-patient clinic.

From Saturday, 19th October to Thursday, 24th October an exhibition was held at the Social Centre in connection with the blind and handicapped persons section. Articles made at the Social Centre and at the Adult and Junior Training Centres, were on display. This exhibition was well attended and members of the staff were available to answer questions and take orders for the goods on display.

### **Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Persons.**

During the year new cases to the number of 10 males and 7 females were reported.

The number of subnormal and severely subnormal persons on the authority's register on 31.12.1963 was 536 as follows :—

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Care of the local authority	...	...	...	...	183	165
Guardianship	...	...	...	...	2	—
In hospitals	...	...	...	...	108	78
					<hr/> 293	<hr/> 243

### **DOMICILIARY CARE**

During the year 831 home visits were made by the mental health staff and 354 office interviews took place in relation to subnormal and severely subnormal persons, whilst 19 investigations regarding home and social conditions were made and reports submitted to the medical superintendents of psychiatric hospitals for such cases.

Temporary hospital care was arranged for 27 subnormal and severely subnormal persons, to enable their parents to have a holiday or on account of sickness in the family.

Also 7 males and 3 females were admitted to hospital as follows :—

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Section 5 (Informal)	...	...	...	...	6	1
Section 25 (Observation)	...	...	...	...	—	1
Section 26	...	...	...	...	1	—
Section 60 (Hospital Order)	...	...	...	...	—	1
					<hr/> 7	<hr/> 3

The female admitted under Section 25 remained in hospital as an Informal Patient.

## CRECHE

The Creche at 2 North Road continues to provide a welcome rest on two afternoons each week for mothers of children who are unsuitable for the junior training centre.

The Creche is open on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons each week between the hours of 1.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m., transport being provided to and from home by the ambulance service. An average of four children have attended per session.

Members of the Preston Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children staff the Creche voluntarily. The mental health staff visit the Creche regularly, and on consultation with the honorary secretary of the society, decide on the suitability of the children for admission.

The arrangement by which suitable children known to the society from No. 4 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council could attend was continued and two such children are attending at present.

The parents of the children have expressed their appreciation for the service provided and of the benefit they derive from having two free afternoons per week.

## YOUTH CLUB

The youth club for mentally handicapped children continued throughout the year, each Friday between the hours of 7.0 p.m. and 9.0 p.m. at the Social Centre, Deepdale Road.

The premises are provided by this authority and the Preston branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children provide the equipment and staff. Games, dancing, woodwork and the painting of articles made is provided for, and a party or concert is arranged once per month during the winter.

There are 95 members on the register and the average attendance is 50 per session.

A member of the mental health staff attends the youth club to give advice when necessary.

## JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

This centre continues to provide a splendid service for the training and development of young defectives and is visited frequently for staff training and other purposes. During the year it was visited by Sir Bruce Fraser, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, as well as other officers of the Ministry.

The scope of the centre's activities has been extended and a mixed group of pupils now attend regularly swimming sessions at Saul Street Baths. One girl has been awarded her preliminary swimming certificate. A party of senior boys toured Preston Docks and at the annual open day for parents and friends a physical training display was given by the boys and one on movement and music by a mixed group.

The Mayor and Mayoress graced with their attendance the annual Christmas party.





"CATCHING UP"







Table 28 sets out the number of pupils under instruction at the Centre during the year.

<div>Table 28.</div> <div>Pupils in attendance at the Training Centre during 1963.</div>												
	Number of cases under instruction on 1.1.63				Number of new cases admitted during the year				Number Discharged		Number on Register on 31.12.1963	
	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County Borough	19	7	—	6	6	3	—	—	2	—	2	—
County Council	6	9	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	8
	25	16	—	10	7	4	—	—	2	—	2	—
											28	18
											—	12

#### ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The results of the first full year of operation of this centre are now available. It was devised originally to help young adult defectives who lacking any previous industrial training were incapable of finding employment and so were at a loose end with often unhappy results to themselves and their families. Training for industry was the aim with a sheltered workshop in the background for those who could not manage to compete in the open market.

Built to accommodate 30 men a total of 38 have been on the roll and 28 were in attendance at the end of the year. Where these were teenagers leaving the junior training centre they attended half time for a transitional period to make the change-over smoother and less disturbing to the individual. After some time it was felt that a strict limitation of admission to the mentally handicapped was not an essential feature of the scheme and it has been decided to admit other forms of handicapped person providing the individual is socially and temperamentally adaptable.

Where necessary transport is available to convey the workers to and from their homes and a full mid-day meal is served daily.

Work has followed along three main lines, woodwork, concrete mixing and wire work.

A variety of woodwork is being done for the Corporation departments including the making of seed boxes, clothes props and stool frames as well as the renewal of defective tubular chairs. Small orders have also been completed in respect of public purchase of garden seats, tables, clothes props and stool frames.

Wire work consists principally in the making of chain link fencing, in wall ties for building and for coat hangers for all of which there is a steady demand.

There is also a good demand from a number of sources for concrete wall blocks, flags and path edgings.

Contract work involving the assembly of plastic toys provided a steady source of employment especially in the summer and early autumn.

The exhibition held in October drew an interested crowd and resulted in the placing of orders for a variety of goods that kept the workers fully employed over a period subsequently.

During the year it was possible to find employment in open industry for 3 men and in this respect the collaboration of the disablement resettlement officers of the Ministry of Labour is most useful.

Goods to the value of £1,048 were sold during the year. As this is essentially a training unit no wage rates have been determined or wages paid but sums up to a maximum of 30/- weekly have been awarded to the workers.

This experimental centre has proved to be a success and plans are now in preparation to extend the centre by the provision of a workshop for both sexes for training facilities for young women. The total establishment of the enlarged centre will be 80 persons.



## Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

There was little change in the general pattern of infectious diseases during the year.

Notifications of specific diseases were very near to those in 1962 except with measles and dysentery where there were marked reductions. In the case of measles the biennial epidemic was nearly over by the end of 1962. No confirmed cases of dysentery occurred after mid-July and the numbers of both notifications and of bacteriologically confirmed cases were less than a third of those which occurred in 1962.

It is now twelve years since the last case of diphtheria occurred in Preston, eight years since the last case of typhoid fever, and two years since the last case of poliomyelitis.

In 1963 there was one case of malaria notified but this was in a man who was not a Preston resident who had very recently returned from abroad.

The number of infants protected by immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus, and by poliomyelitis vaccination, showed a satisfactory increase. However, the number vaccinated against smallpox showed a considerable reduction when compared with previous years even excluding 1962 when acceptances had been abnormally high due to the importations of the disease into the country. This reduction had been expected following the recommendation of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee in November 1962 that primary vaccinations of infants should be postponed until 1—2 years of age.

More detailed information about certain individual diseases and preventive measures taken against them including immunisation appear in the subsequent pages.

Table 29 gives the annual notifications over the past ten years.

<b>Table 29</b> <b>Number of notifications grouped according to year and disease.</b>										
DISEASE	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	156	152	170	59	236	319	101	54	36	46
Measles ... ..	1531	759	1220	1142	828	1503	777	802	1698	312
Whooping Cough ... ..	245	17	274	106	7	18	118	23	22	20
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ... ..	65	53	50	64	50	92	52	56	32	27
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	11	4	3	16	—	—	4	—	—
Meningococcal infection ... ..	—	1	1	8	3	1	5	1	2	—
Typhoid Fever... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Dysentery ... ..	376	189	351	79	71	336	651	131	258	73
Food Poisoning ... ..	48	51	36	24	21	31	51	13	14	16
Erysipelas ... ..	13	7	10	6	3	7	7	6	4	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ... ..	72	61	60	49	43	48	39	49	45	48
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary ... ..	21	13	10	11	8	3	4	7	5	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	38	43	50	39	39	32	44	37	35	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	2	5	5	8	4	8	4	2	3	—
Malaria ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis ... ..	—	—	22*	18	59	262	168	58	35	44

\* From 17.9.56 when the disease was made notifiable.

Table 30 gives the cases notified during the present year arranged according to disease and age at notification.

**Table 30.**  
**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)**  
**occurring during the year, showing age grouping, degree of**  
**hospitalisation and mortality.**

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED														TOTAL	Cases admitted to hospital	DEATHS
	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65 and over	Age unknown				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	1	4	7	4	21	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	46	3	—	
Measles ... ..	16	47	60	49	55	77	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	312	2	—	
Whooping Cough ... ..	4	3	2	2	1	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	5	—	
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	9	9	2	27	3	98	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	1	—	—	2	28	26	—	
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Dysentery ... ..	3	4	2	4	2	10	4	7	6	9	6	8	8	73	6	—	
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Meningococcal infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	3	1	2	1	4	1	—	—	16	3	—	
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Infective Hepatitis ... ..	—	—	1	1	2	17	11	4	3	2	3	—	—	44	—	—	
	25	55	71	63	64	136	32	33	24	17	19	17	13	569	48	99	



## Smallpox.

No case occurred in either the town or the port during the year.

Following the recommendation of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee in November, 1962, some general practitioners raised the age for primary vaccination of infants to the second year of life. Vaccination had previously been carried out generally from about three months of age. The only material effect of this change in procedure is that fewer children have been vaccinated.

The total number of infants under the age of two years vaccinated by general practitioners in 1963 is equivalent to 10.1% of the number of live births during 1963.

**Table 31.**  
**Vaccination against Smallpox.**

	0—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	9—12 Months	1—2 Years	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	15+ Years	Total
Number Vaccinated	8	62	17	18	98	10	3	3	219
Number Re-Vaccinated							1	1	2
	8	62	17	18	98	10	4	4	221

## Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria has occurred in Preston since 1951. In November, 1962, the Ministry of Health suggested alternative immunisation schedules and schedule 'Q' which most nearly approximated to the practise applying in Preston was adopted. Primary immunisation therefore continues to be carried out at six and seven months, but the booster dose is now given at fifteen months. Appointment cards are sent to the mothers for the first and third of these injections and this procedure considerably reduces the number of defaulters.

Tables 32 and 33 show the extent of diphtheria immunisation.

**Table 32.**  
**Number of children receiving a full primary course of diphtheria immunisation**

	Annual Births	YEAR OF BIRTH															Total
		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
	2170	2101	1962	1960	1914	1823	1832	1843	1933	1864	1964	2023	2037	2210	2070		
YEAR DIPHTEHRIA IMMUNISATION COMPLETED	1949	131														131	
	1950	885	83													968	
	1951	189	893	116												1198	
	1952	72	168	834	99											1173	
	1953	30	57	150	692	122										1051	
	1954	95	64	86	225	929	178									1577	
	1955	123	84	40	77	179	824	199								1526	
	1956	20	118	83	40	53	116	818	211							1459	
	1957	6	13	71	57	27	45	113	796	195						1323	
	1958	3	8	14	110	101	58	79	139	900	199					1611	
	1959	3	8	5	18	79	87	28	48	121	688	192				1277	
	1960	103	7	7	16	23	108	62	40	56	186	877	228			1713	
	1961	23	109	8	11	22	24	102	77	58	94	229	979	186		1922	
	1962	1	30	94	10	3	11	15	106	88	28	33	147	807	165	1538	
	1963		1	6	138	3	3	6	19	94	102	32	66	240	1160	408	2278
Total	1684	1643	1514	1493	1541	1454	1422	1436	1512	1297	1363	1420	1233	1325	408	20745	



**Table 33.**  
**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION INDEX**  
**31st December, 1963.**

Age on 31.12.63 (i.e., born in year)	Under 1 1963	1—4 1959-1962	5—9 1954-1958	10—14 1949-1953	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course was completed in the period 1959-63.	401	5,420	5,906	4,843	16,570
B. Number of children whose last course was completed in the period 1958 or earlier.	—	—	1,789	3,976	5,765
C. Estimated mid-year child population.	2,100	7,200	15,900		25,200
Immunity Index 100 A/C.	19.10	75.28	67.60		65.75

### Tetanus.

Routine immunisation of infants against tetanus using triple antigen commenced in 1961. At the same time it was offered to school children of five and ten years, for whom there has been an increasing number of acceptances, and by 1966 all children under fifteen years of age will have been offered this protection. Active immunisation is of greater importance now that many hospitals are discontinuing the use of tetanus antiserum because some doubt has been cast on its efficacy and also because it causes a considerable number of reactions.

The numbers of children immunised are shown in Table 34.

**Table 34**  
**Tetanus Immunisation**

Table 34 Tetanus Immunisation																		
	Year of Birth																Total	
	Year	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	School	Pre-School
Children who received primary tetanus immunisation.	1961	5	252	7	2	7	6	38	182	19	40	80	590	183	—	—	494	918
	1962	6	95	747	9	12	34	44	464	247	24	26	131	681	111	—	1658	973
	1963	18	15	41	1024	14	12	20	52	504	430	42	71	248	1175	407	2109	1964
Children who received re-inforcing injections.	1961	2	5	1	—	2	2	9	32	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	51	11
	1962	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	40	35	—	3	2	2	—	—	86	7
	1963	1	6	200	316	6	12	21	82	444	64	21	33	169	200	—	1157	418



## Measles.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 312, more than half of the cases occurring during the first three months of the year.

At the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service an investigation into the complications following measles was carried out in Preston in association with a national survey. During the review period (January-April) some 167 cases were investigated of which 27 were found to have suffered from some complication. Only 2 of these cases required hospitalisation, and all made a complete recovery.

## Whooping Cough.

The disease was absent from Preston during the first half of the year, a period of exactly three years having elapsed since the peak of the previous epidemic. A marked increase in incidence was evident from the Registrar General's return of weekly notifications in the Merseyside area in this period however and by the last quarter of the year it was apparent that an extension into the north west of Lancashire was about to take place. All the 20 cases occurring were notified in the last four months of the year. 15% of these children were under 5 years of age, two only had been immunised previously and in one unimmunised case the pertussis organism was recovered from a pernasal swab. Immunisation which had been stepped up still further reached a new peak when 62.3% of the under-5 population was known to be immunised. Booster doses continue to be given to children at school entry.

**Table 35.**  
**WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION INDEX**  
**31st December, 1963.**

Age on 31.12.63 (i.e., born in year)	Under 1 1963	1—4 1959-1962	5—9 1954-1958	10—14 1949-1953	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course was completed in the period 1959-63.	400	5,398	5,134	603	11,535
B. Number of children whose last course was completed in the period 1958 or earlier.	—	—	1,710	2,567	4,277
C. Estimated mid-year child population.	2,100	7,200	15,900		25,200
Immunity Index 100 A/C.	19.05	74.97	36.08		45.77

**Table 36.**  
**Whooping Cough Immunisation.**

Number of Children receiving a full primary course of immunisation.

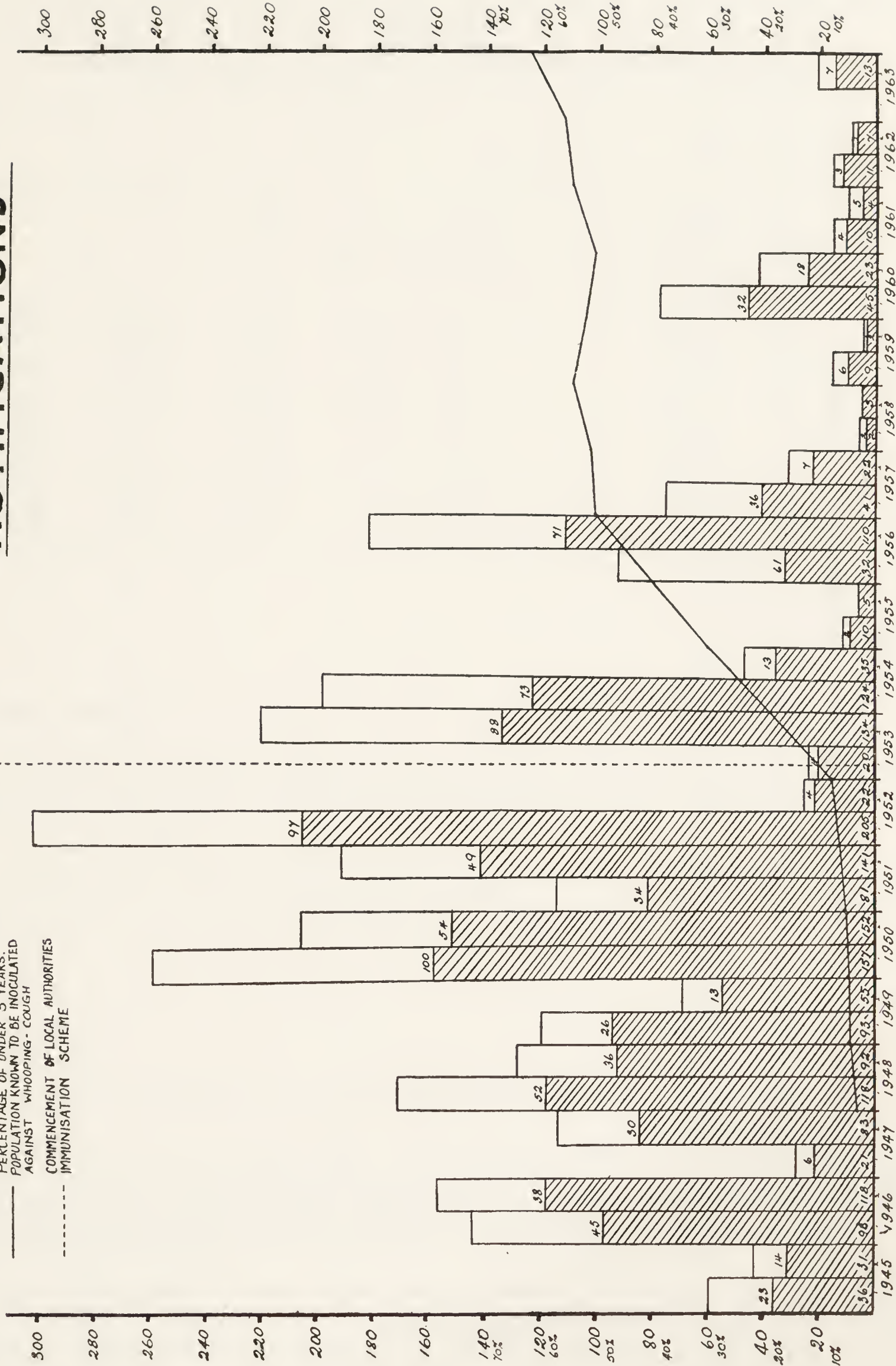
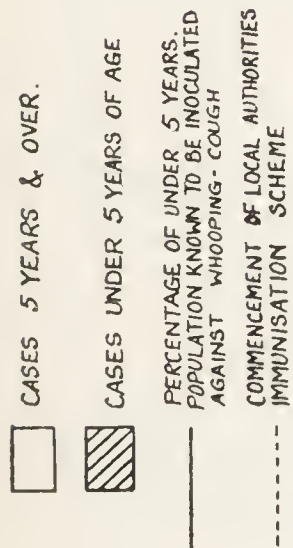
YEAR WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION COMPLETED																
Annual Births	Y E A R O F B I R T H															
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
2170	2101	1962	1960	1914	1823	1832	1843	1933	1864	1964	2023	2037	2210	2070	Total	
13															13	
54	15														69	
53	87	22													162	
17	62	101	45												225	
66	121	193	750	131											1261	
33	48	85	172	813	173										1324	
61	32	31	47	126	773	187									1257	
29	69	52	42	53	112	807	210								1374	
3	11	43	40	22	44	110	782	192							1247	
—	6	17	72	88	56	74	136	890	200						1539	
—	8	4	10	82	78	25	45	119	685	192					1248	
2	3	3	13	22	101	59	39	51	186	871	228				1578	
1	6	9	10	21	22	97	76	57	93	227	976	186			1781	
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	76	86	25	32	143	800	163		1337	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	92	101	36	69	250	1174	407	2146	
Total	332	468	560	1201	1358	1365	1381	1487	1290	1358	1416	1236	1337	407	16561	

YEAR WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION COMPLETED



# WHOOPING-COUGH

## NOTIFICATIONS



• HALF-YEARS NUMBERED •  
~ YEAR ~

**Table 37.**  
**Whooping Cough — Re-Inforcement Injections**

Year of Injection	YEAR OF BIRTH													Total	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961		1962
1955	85	131	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
1956	10	132	159	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311
1957	3	9	150	318	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489
1958	2	11	16	408	465	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	909
1959	6	11	16	30	347	382	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	799
1960	21	9	8	17	40	376	403	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	886
1961	5	10	6	4	11	29	361	396	11	—	3	2	—	—	838
1962	—	1	15	2	2	3	9	364	303	2	3	7	2	—	713
1963	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	23	485	425	21	30	168	199	1358



**Table 38.**  
**Whooping Cough Incidence in Association with Immunisation.**

Year	0—4 Years						5+ Years	
	Popula- tion	No. Immu- nised	Total Cases				Total Cases	
			Unim- munised	Group Attack Rate per 100	Immu- nised	Group Attack Rate per 100	Unim- munised	Immu- nised
1953	9,400	1,730	148	1.9	3	0.17	95	0
1954	9,200	2,818	153	2.4	7	0.25	85	0
1955	8,900	3,649	10	0.2	5	0.14	2	0
1956	8,800	4,441	126	2.9	16	0.36	124	8
1957	8,700	4,535	55	1.3	8	0.17	38	5
1958	8,700	4,679	3	0.07	2	0.04	2	0
1959	8,700	4,373	9	0.21	2	0.04	6	1
1960	8,900	4,492	59	1.34	9	0.20	37	13
1961	9,000	4,914	11	0.27	3	0.06	9	0
1962	9,300	5,107	14	0.36	4	0.08	3	1
1963	9,300	5,754	10	0.28	2	0.03	7	1

### Acute Encephalitis.

There was one death, in a boy aged twelve years, which post mortem examination showed to be due to acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, but the causative organism could not be isolated.

Another boy who attended the same school also had acute encephalitis at the same time and serologically this was shown to be due to mumps. However in the case of the former boy serological examination was negative for mumps.

### Poliomyelitis.

No case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

In February oral vaccination of infants was phased to coincide with triple immunisation and the primary course was given at 6, 7 and 8 months. The fact that these two forms of immunisation could be given at the same visit, one by mouth and the other by injection, reduced the number of visits which a mother had to make to a clinic from six to four.

The following tables show the numbers vaccinated during the year and the total numbers protected since the inception of vaccination against poliomyelitis.

**Table 39.**  
**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1963**

PRIMARY VACCINATION						
Age Group					Number of Persons who have received three doses of Oral Vaccine.	
Children born in 1963	..	..	..		240	
Children born in 1962	..	..	..		1156	
Children born in 1961	..	..	..		243	
Children and Young People Born in Years 1943-1960	..	..	..		1063	
Young Persons Born in Years 1933-1942	..	..	..	..	184	
Others	..	..	..	..	..	282
Total					3168	

Reinforcing Doses.				
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine after:	(i) 2 Salk doses	..	..	155
	(ii) 3 Salk doses			
	or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk doses			
	Plus 2 Oral doses.	..	..	887
Total				1042

Number of record cards submitted by general practitioners during the year.			
<i>Primary Courses</i>		<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>	
Salk	Oral	Oral	
12	202	41	



Table 40  
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

COURSE	YEAR OF BIRTH																							Total
	Expec: Mothers	Specials	1920- 1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Two Injections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	12
Two Injections + one Oral or three Oral	1550	557	13464	1205	1246	1378	762	665	451	281	300	260	276	347	354	460	743	837	867	1115	1406	1452	235	30211
Three Injections + one Oral	—	—	—	—	—	346	1293	1240	680	494	338	385	345	341	345	609	826	720	713	474	—	—	—	9149
Four Injections + one Oral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	760	1059	1046	1033	990	830	719	507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6944
Total	1550	557	13464	1205	1246	1724	2055	1905	1891	1834	1684	1678	1611	1518	1418	1576	1570	1557	1580	1589	1406	1460	238	46,316

### **Meningococcal Infection.**

No cases were reported during the year.

### **Dysentery.**

As has been noted there was a considerable fall in the notifications of dysentery and no bacteriologically confirmed cases occurred after mid-July. There were only 73 notifications compared with 258 in 1962 and only 29 bacteriologically confirmed cases compared with 119.

### **Enteric Fever.**

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever occurred during the year.

### **Food Poisoning.**

In January, a large scale, but very mild outbreak of food poisoning due to *Cl. Welchii* occurred at six schools supplied by the same school kitchen. The main symptoms were lower abdominal pain with moderate diarrhoea lasting, on average, 3 hours. In most cases the onset was at night about 12 hours after the infected food had been consumed, but most pupils returned to school the following day.

Out of a total of 593 persons at risk, including staff, 345 had some symptoms. Faecal specimens were submitted for laboratory examination from 81 persons and of these 73 were positive for *Cl. Welchii*. Eleven staff involved in food handling all had positive specimens but only three had any symptoms.

The offending article of food was proved to be boned and rolled joints of English and New Zealand mutton. Specimens subsequently taken from the premises of the suppliers, in another authority, were bacteriologically negative. The time of contamination could not be pinpointed because the organism concerned was a heat resistant strain of *Clostridium Welchii*—non-haemolytic, Type 3.

There were sixteen formal notifications of food poisoning and of these nine were bacteriologically confirmed while one case was otherwise ascertained. The causative organisms in the ten confirmed cases were :—

<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	...	...	...	...	...	5
<i>S. Tennessee</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>S. Singapore</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Cl. Welchii</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Staph. aureus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1

Two symptomless excretors were ascertained in association with cases of *S. typhimurium*.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

46 cases of the disease were notified of whom only 3 were admitted to hospital.



## Infective Hepatitis.

The incidence of this disease has remained sporadic since the epidemic of 1959-60. During the year there were 44 notifications of infective hepatitis, all of which were confirmed by the subsequent course of the illness. Of these 27 were males and 17 females.

As obtained last year the cases were widely scattered throughout the borough, and the attacks were predominantly mild. Exactly half of the cases were children of primary school age, but in only one school were there more than two or three notified cases during the year. This was in St. Andrew's Junior School with six cases.

From knowledge of the epidemiology of this disease, substantiated by information from parents and teachers, there must be many cases not notified or in part this may be due to the occurrence of mild subicteric attacks consultation with a medical practitioner only in the initial stage of the illness prior to the onset of jaundice. Symptoms usually subside soon after the appearance of jaundice.

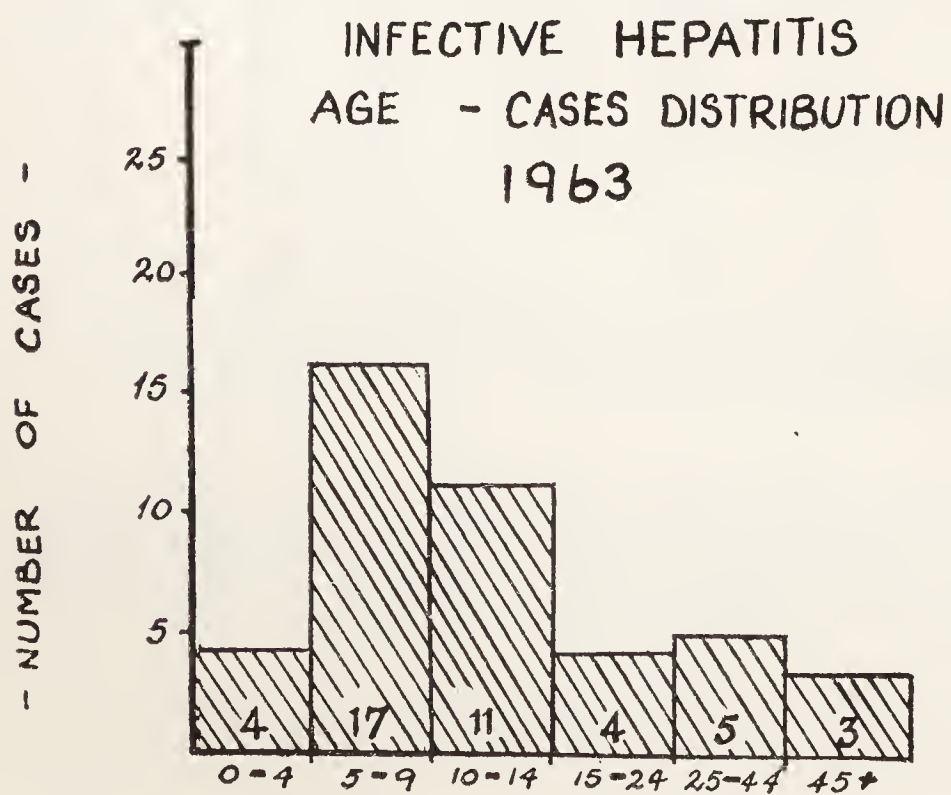
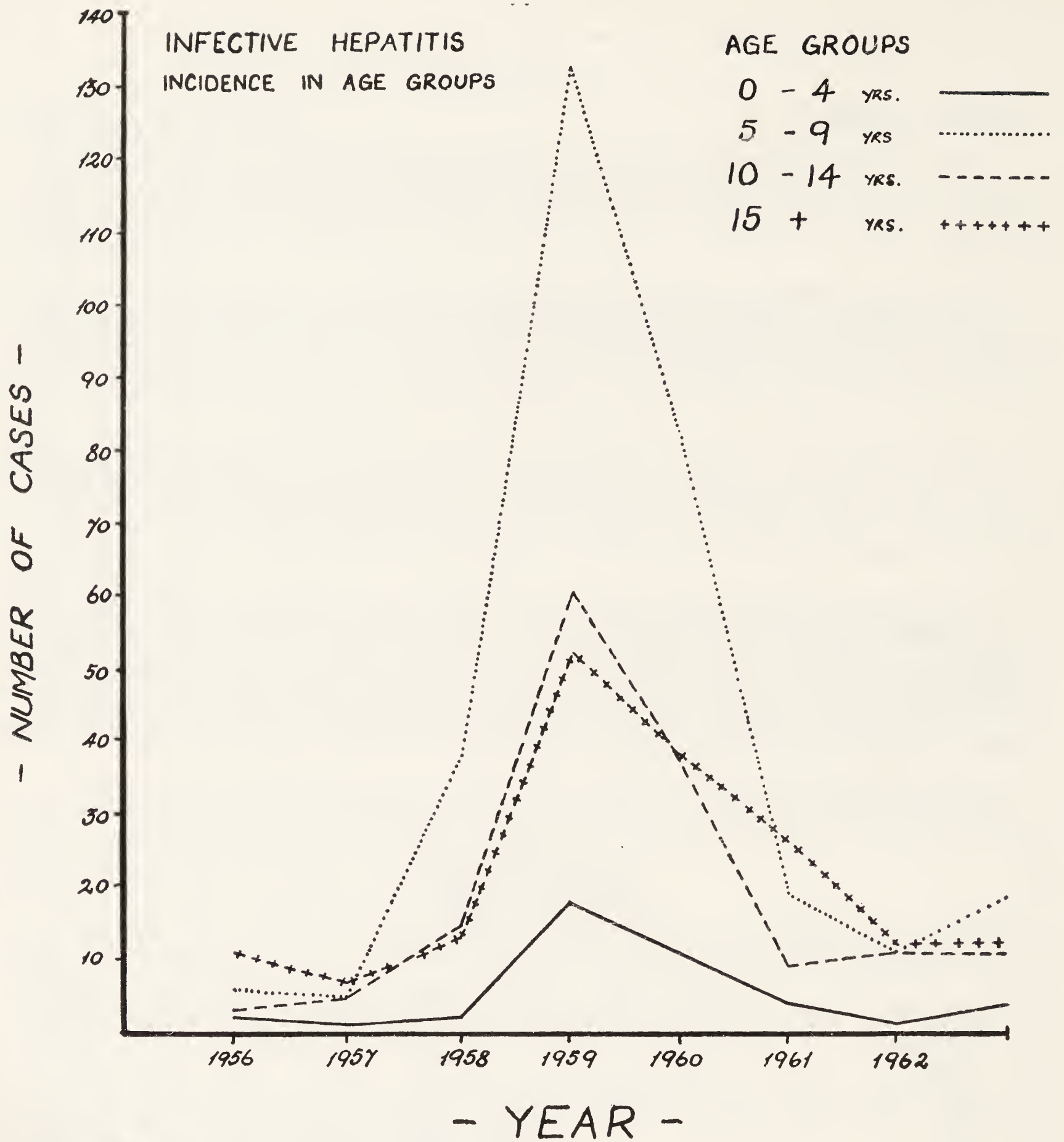
In 27 instances the notified case was the only known occurrence of the disease in a household. The remaining 17 cases were from only 7 different homes, with probable transmission of the disease within the home in all but one. In four of these homes the initial case was a child of 5-6 years of age. This suggests the need for inculcating early in school life the elements of hygiene and in particular the importance of hand-washing after use of the W.C.

**Table 41.**  
**Infective Hepatitis.**  
SEASONAL INCIDENCE.  
YEAR

<i>Month</i>	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
January ...	6	5	2	35	19	10	2	5
February ...	—	1	3	18	13	5	—	6
March ...	7	1	—	16	25	9	2	3
April ...	8	2	—	26	25	8	4	5
May ...	7	1	1	30	11	7	2	2
June ...	10	1	4	20	10	3	3	1
July ...	3	1	8	26	10	6	2	4
August ...	3	2	10	15	11	3	4	2
September ...	*7	—	7	18	15	2	4	3
October ...	9	4	13	26	11	2	6	3
November ...	9	—	14	22	11	1	2	4
December ...	1	—	6	10	17	2	4	6
	<u>70</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>44</u>

\* Notifiable from 17.9.56

During the year there was one death notified as due directly to infective hepatitis : a woman of 43 years with liver failure following an attack of infective hepatitis five years previously.





## Malaria.

A case of malaria, confirmed bacteriologically, was notified from H.M. Prison, Preston, in respect of an adult male who had very recently returned from abroad. The patient was not normally a Preston resident.

## Tuberculosis.

Fifty-four notifications of tuberculosis were received during the year and of these all but six were respiratory infections. This total shows an increase of four over 1962 and the increase is accounted for by cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in females aged between 15 and 45 years. There were 16 cases in this age group compared with only 7 in 1962. Notifications in males at all ages fell from 32 in 1962 to 26 in 1963.

There was a considerable fall in the number of cases remaining on the register at the end of the year. Compared with 1962 fewer cases were discharged from the register by reason of death, outward transfer, or by being lost sight of, but there was a considerable increase in those discharged as recovered from the disease—the total being 115 in 1963 as opposed to 46 in 1962.

[illegible]

**Table 43. Notification Register.**

	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total Cases
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the 31st December, 1963, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health ...	216	168	384	23	50	73	471
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason, <i>inter alia</i> , of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Recovery from the disease... ..	59	40	99	9	7	16	115
3. Deaths (all causes) ...	6	4	10	—	1	1	11
4. Outward Transfers ...	6	3	9	—	2	2	11
5. Otherwise (Lost sight of, etc.) ... ..	3	—	3	—	1	1	4

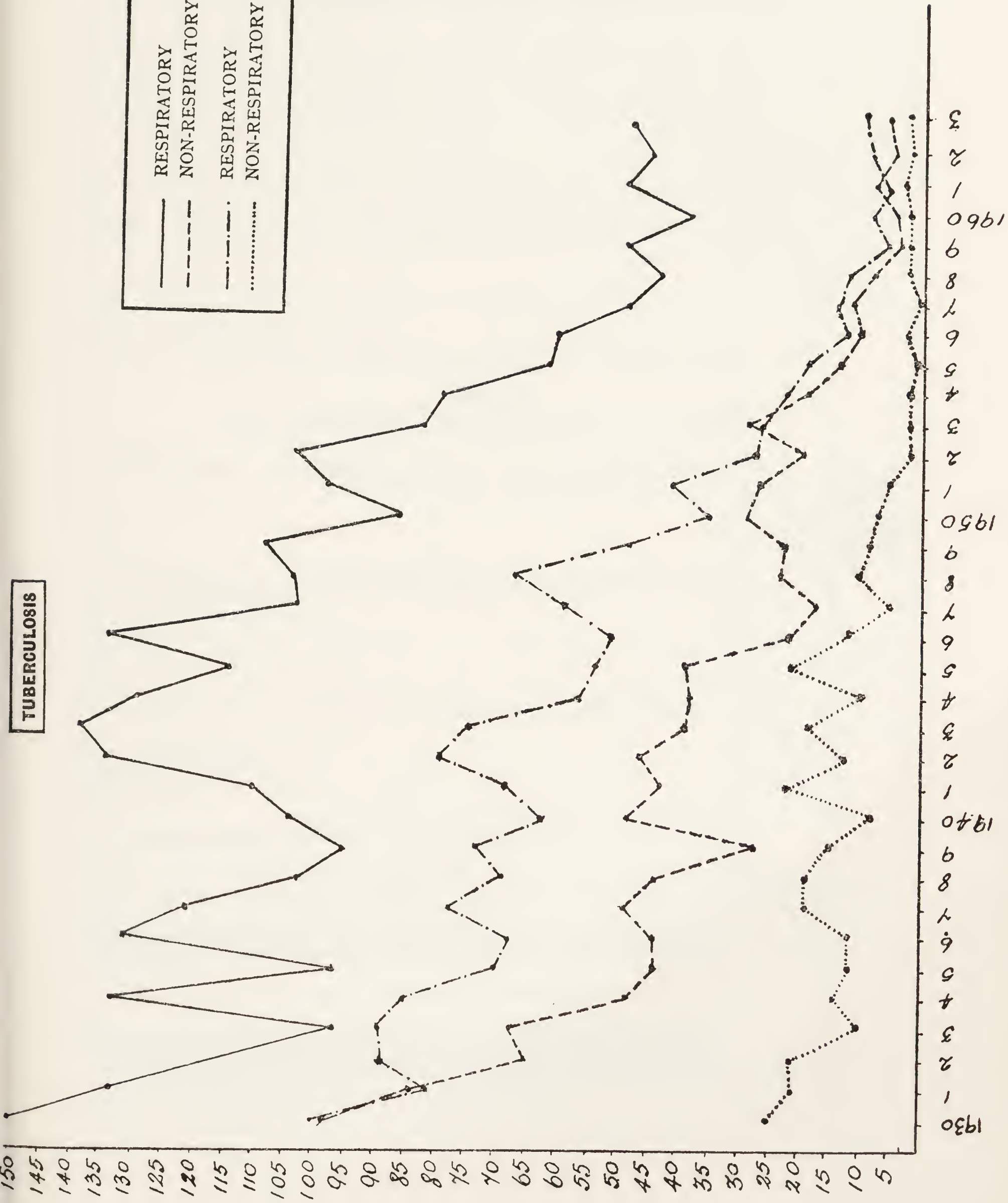
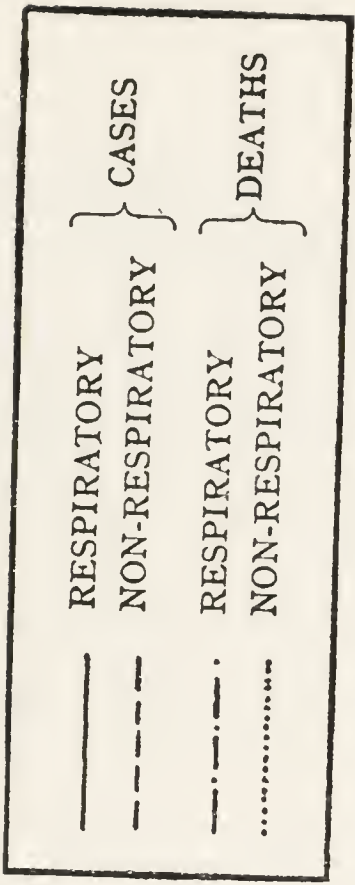
### **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care as applied to Tuberculosis.**

In 1952 there was introduced a scheme for the tuberculin testing of infants to discover positive reactors which might in turn lead to the discovery of household infection.

With the development during the 1950's of specific antibacterial therapy and the accompanying reduction in foci infection the number of positive reactors found has progressively reduced so that ultimately the age for testing has been raised to four years. Even in this upper age range, however, positive reactors are now few and are almost invariably among children who have had early B.C.G. vaccination. Since the usefulness of the scheme has diminished so considerably with the passing of the years it was decided early in 1963 to discontinue it.



TUBERCULOSIS



**Table 44.**  
**Tuberculosis.**

Population	Year	No. of cases notified		Rates per 1,000 population		No. of Deaths		Rates per 1,000 population	
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
126100	1930	150	97	1.19	.77	100	25	.79	.20
120100	1931	133	84	1.12	.71	82	21	.69	.18
118500	1932	116	65	.98	.55	89	21	.75	.18
117800	1933	96	67	.81	.57	89	10	.76	.08
117490	1934	133	48	1.13	.41	85	14	.72	.12
116200	1935	96	44	.83	.38	70	12	.60	.10
115200	1936	131	44	1.14	.38	68	12	.59	.10
113600	1937	121	49	1.07	.43	77	19	.68	.17
113600	1938	103	44	.91	.39	69	19	.61	.17
112800	1939	95	27	.84	.24	73	15	.65	.13
108500	1940	104	47	.96	.43	63	8	.58	.07
111490	1941	110	43	.99	.39	68	22	.61	.20
110000	1942	133	46	1.21	.42	79	12	.72	.11
109100	1943	138	39	1.26	.36	74	18	.68	.16
108190	1944	129	38	1.19	.35	56	10	.52	.09
108480	1945	114	39	1.05	.36	54	21	.50	.19
114070	1946	134	21	1.17	.18	52	12	.46	.10
116520	1947	103	17	.90	.15	59	5	.51	.04
118130	1948	104	23	.88	.19	66	10	.56	.08
119500	1949	107	22	.90	.18	48	9	.40	.08
120300	1950	86	29	.71	.24	35	7	.29	.06
118100	1951	97	27	.82	.23	41	5	.35	.04
119200	1952	103	19	.86	.16	27	1	.23	.01
118900	1953	82	29	.69	.24	26	1	.22	.01
118400	1954	79	19	.67	.16	22	1	.19	.01
117400	1955	61	13	.52	.11	19	—	.16	—
117200	1956	60	10	.51	.08	11	1	.09	.01
116200	1957	49	11	.42	.09	13	—	.11	—
115100	1958	43	8	.37	.07	11	1	.09	.01
114200	1959	48	3	.42	.03	5	1	.04	.01
113460	1960	39	4	.34	.03	7	1	.06	.01
113170	1961	49	7	.43	.06	5	2	.04	.02
112130	1962	45	5	.40	.04	8	1	.07	.01
111670	1963	48	6	.43	.05	10	3	.09	.03



### B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination is routinely offered once annually to all 13-year-old school-children and acceptances in recent years have totalled between 70-80%. In 1963 acceptances were received from 1,541 parents, 77.8% of the number in the age group, but only 1,372 of these children were available at the time of Heaf test. Arrangements are normally made for defaulters to be included for testing as 14-year-olds in the following year.

Of the number actually tested 1,205 (79.1%) were found to be Heaf negative and were vaccinated, and 319 (20.9%) were found to be Heaf positive. The percentage who are Heaf positive varies from year to year and in 1963 it was marginally higher than in 1962 but both these years showed a higher percentage than in the preceding 3 years. However, there is a downward trend, both locally and nationally in children who are shown by the skin test to have had previous contact with infective cases.

The practice of referring children with strongly positive Heaf tests to the Chest Clinic for investigation and x-ray was continued. Of the 319 with positive tests in 1963, 71 children were so referred.

**Table 45.**  
**B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen-year-old school children.**

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. tuberculin tested ...	925	1,037	1,039	982	1,071	1,033	1492	1512	1454	1524
No. of tuberculin positives	249	253	286	269	245	190	265	272	296	319
Percentage positive reaction to total tuberculin tested ...	26.9	24.4	27.5	27.4	22.9	18.4	17.76	17.99	20.36	20.93
No. of tuberculin negatives	675	784	753	713	824	843	1227	1240	1158	1205
No. vaccinated ...	675	784	745	705	804	820	1219	1230	1150	1202
No. of vaccinated who were tuberculin negative at 12+ weeks after vaccination ...	4	184	3	7	83	49	24	13	—	—

### Care and After-Care.

The night sanatorium arrangements remained unchanged during the year. One chalet was occupied at the beginning of the year ; this patient had to be re-admitted to hospital on the 16.1.63 but made a good recovery and was able to re-occupy a chalet on the 9.3.63, where he has remained. A further chalet was occupied in September.

Two chalets were vacant at the end of the year.

### Nursing and Ancillary Equipment.

A full range of equipment for the domiciliary care of the sick is available on loan or otherwise and has been drawn upon as required.

### Treatment of Scabies and Verminous Heads.

Cuttle Street continued to be used as a cleansing centre, primarily for the treatment of verminous heads.

In September the new Greenbank Clinic was opened which included a purpose-built cleansing section, the use of the premises at Ellen Street being discontinued.

Table 46 gives details of the persons treated during the year.

Table 46.									
	GREENBANK				CUTTLE STREET				
	Scabies		Verminous Heads		Scabies		Verminous Heads		
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments	
Men ... ..	6	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	
Women ... ..	18	33	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Boys (under 14) ...	22	39	291	293	—	—	184	195	
Girls (under 14) ...	31	55	901	913	1	1	794	805	
TOTAL ...	77	139	1193	1208	2	2	978	1000	

### Venereal Diseases.

The arrangements relating to the control of venereal disease remained unchanged during the year. The venereal diseases social worker continued to function under the direction of the consultant at the clinic in Preston Royal Infirmary. Some 354 letters were sent out from the clinic and home visits were paid in 12 cases. Routine enquiry continues to be made on all ships by the Port Health Inspector and generally speaking seamen do not hesitate to come forward for treatment. Seamen seen at the clinic during the year numbered 46 as opposed to 38 in 1962.

Table 47 shows the numbers of new cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis attending Preston Royal Infirmary over the last six years.

<b>Table 47.</b>						
<b>Preston County Borough.</b>						
<b>Venereal Disease—New Cases.</b>						
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Gonorrhoea... ..	184	179	173	151	105	90
Syphilis ... ..	19	19	11	13	15	16



## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

### 1. Water.

Water is supplied to the town by the Preston and District Water Board and the sources of supply remain unchanged from previous years. With the exception of about four properties the whole of the Borough is supplied directly from the Board's mains. The water supply is satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

The Manager of the Water Board has kindly supplied the following information :

"Bacteriological analyses were carried out on the following samples taken from—

58 Intakes—Raw Water.

18 Aqueducts—Raw Water.

65 Reservoirs—Raw Water.

41 Preston consumers' premises and reservoir outlets.

The results of the first three groups naturally varied fairly widely although faecal *B. coli* were only present in five samples, four from the intakes and one from the reservoirs ; all prior to any treatment.

The samples from reservoir outlets were sterile.

A series of five samples taken at approximately monthly intervals up to and including the 7th January, 1963 and each from different sectors of the Borough showed the Preston and District Water Board public supply to contain fluoride expressed as 'F' in amounts varying from 0.03 to 0.06 parts per million.

There has not been any evidence of plumbo-solvent action, the last analysis showing absorption from lead foil as—

<i>1st 24 hours</i>	<i>2nd 24 hours</i>	<i>3rd 24 hours</i>	<i>4th 24 hours</i>
0.6 ppm	0.4	0.2	Nil

No form of contamination requiring treatment occurred in the distribution system."

With the exception of about four properties the whole of the Borough is supplied directly from the Board's mains. Approximate number of dwellings on the mains supply is 37,469.

No supplies are normally afforded by stand-pipes.

Details of the most recent chemical analysis are as follows :—

## TITHEBARN STREET WORKSHOP, PRESTON.

Results expressed in parts per million :

Total solid Residue (Dried at 180-C.)	...	...	...	60.0
Oxygen required to oxydise	in 15 mins.			0.61
	in 3 hours			1.01
Ammonia—Free and Saline	...	...	...	0.024
Ammonia—Albuminoid	...	...	...	0.174
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	0.30
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	Nil
Chlorides	...	...	...	12.0
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	Nil
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	38.0
Total Hardness	...	...	...	38.0
pH Value	...	...	...	7.4

Physical Properties : Colour 15 Hazen.

**2. Public Swimming Baths.**

The following information has been supplied by the Baths Superintendent :—

All swimming baths within the Borough are controlled by the Corporation.  
They consist of :

## THREE OPEN-AIR POOLS

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Frequency of Water Change</i>
Moor Park ... ..	100 ft. × 50 ft.	109,400 gals.	3 hours
Haslam Park ... ..	100 ft. × 50 ft.	148,500 gals.	4 hours
Ribbleton Park ... ..	100 ft. × 50 ft.	148,500 gals.	4 hours

The water in these pools is clarified by Pressure Filters air scoured for back wash and sterilized by modern chlorination plants maintaining a free chlorine content of from .75 to 1.0 p.p.m. at the outlet.

## ONE INDOOR ESTABLISHMENT COMPRISING TWO POOLS

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Frequency of Water Change</i>
Saul Street :			
Large Pool ... ..	100 ft. × 42 ft.	140,000 gals.	4 hours
Small Pool ... ..	60 ft. × 30 ft.	56,000 gals.	4 hours

The large pool is converted to a dance and concert hall during the winter months.

The water in these pools is heated, and clarified by means of pressure filters with mechanical agitation for Back Washing and sterilized by a modern chlorination plant maintaining a free chlorine content of 1.0 p.p.m. at the outlet.

At all swimming pools water for the initial filling and make up water after Back Washing is taken from the town's water supply.

Sulphate of Alumina is added for filter flocculation and a p.H. value of 7.6 to 8.0 maintained by the addition of Soda Ash.



Tests for free chlorine and p.H. Value are taken twice daily and at all peak bathing periods. In addition to these manual tests there is at the indoor pool a 24-hour daily graph reading made by an automatic Chlorine Recorder.

At all pools readings of free and combined Chlorine, p.H., water temperature, number of bathers, date of filter back wash, state of weather, are entered in a daily log book, as is also the rate of filter turnover.

A three-year maintenance cycle is carried out at all the pools.

### 3. Sewerage.

The main sewer in Tag Lane has been completed and the drains from 110 houses have been relaid and connected to the new sewer and the septic tanks abandoned. It is hoped to abandon other septic tanks in the Ingol area during the next few years.

A commencement has been made on the design of the new sewage works at Freckleton so as to give full treatment, but the work will not be commenced for about a year.

### 4. General Sanitary Defects.

The following table shows the work carried out under the public health and housing acts in relation to dwellinghouses during 1963 :—

**Table 48.**  
**Sanitary Improvements effected under the Public Health and Housing Acts.**

No. of premises dealt with	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,170
Chimneys repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Closet conversions (Sec. 47 P.H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Downspouts repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Drains or sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	237
Drains and sewers tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Drains or sewers repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Food preparing premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food storage provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Hand washing facilities in food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lighting and ventilation improved, provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Nuisances abated (general)	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Passages or yard surfaces flagged, etc.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Plasterwork repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Premises disinfested or cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Premises treated for rats mice or rendered rodent-proof	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Roofs repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Sinks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Staircases repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Verminous persons cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Walls repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Water services pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
W.C. accomodation provided, improved, repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Windows repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Woodwork (general) repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Other work done	..	..	..	..	..	..	39

A total of 346 informal notices and 135 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Act during the year. The latter are itemised in Table 49.

Financial assistance was given under Section 47 of the Public Health Act in the provision of water closets to replace existing earth closets at two dwelling houses.

<b>Table 49.</b>					
<b>Summary of Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936 and 1961.</b>					
<i>Section</i>	Public Health Act 1936				<i>Number served</i>
24	Repairs to Public Sewers	..	..	..	22
39	Drainage	..	..	..	31
40	Soil pipes, etc.	..	..	..	4
45	Closet accomodation	..	..	..	24
51	Water supp.ly to w.c. cisterns	..	..	..	2
56	Yard paving	..	..	..	3
58 (as amended by Sec. 25 P.H.A. 1961)	Dangerous structure	..	..	..	2
75	Dust bins	..	..	..	4
83 (as amended by Sec. 35 P.H.A. 1961)	Filthy or verminous premises	..	..	..	1
89	Sanitary accomodation at Inns, etc.	..	..	..	1
92/93	Abatement notices (statutory nuisances)	..	..	..	41
					<hr/> 135 <hr/>

## **5. Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

Three sites are occupied by accredited members of the Showmen's Guild as winter quarters, the land being owned by the occupants. One of these sites is licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act.

Four visits were paid to caravan sites during the year.

## **6. Common Lodging Houses.**

There are now two common lodging houses in the Borough. Forty-seven visits were paid to these premises during the year.

## **7. Places of Public Entertainment.**

There are 9 premises licensed for cinematograph exhibitions. Sixteen premises are licensed for the purpose of public dancing and 7 for stage plays. Sixty-seven visits were made to these places of public entertainment.



## 8. Offensive Trades.

Several of the offensive trades established in the Borough have been established since before the inception of the Public Health Act, 1875, 8 only being required to make application for periodic renewal of their licence in accordance with Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936. One additional firm was added to those requiring registration under the provisions of sub-section 6 of Section 107 because of alterations and extensions to existing premises. Fifteen visits were made to offensive trades premises.

## 9. Disinfection and Disinfestation.

In 150 cases furniture from infested unfit houses was sprayed.

Four hundred and three rooms were sprayed with insecticide to combat various infestations. One room and one vehicle were treated after the occurrence of infectious disease.

The service is maintained by a staff of 3, and together with the necessary motor transport these men run a general transport pool for all sections of the Health Department.

## 10. Factories.

### Factories Act, 1961

Table 50. Inspections.				
Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices	No. of Prosecutions
Non-mechanical factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	95	6	1	—
Mechanical factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	788	72	23	1
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)...	27	2	1	—
Totals ... ..	910	80	25	1

**Table 51.**  
**Defects.**

Particulars and Section	No. of defects found	No. of defects remedied	No. referred		No. of Prosecutions
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	1	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) insufficient ...	1	—	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	19	12	—	16	1
(c) not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	24	14	—	21	1

## 11. Outworkers.

**Table 52.**  
**(Sections 133 and 134).**

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, Making, etc. }	4	—	—	—	—	—

## 12. Rodent Control.

During the year two operators were employed on pest extermination.

The Chief Public Health Inspector attended Lancashire County Consultative Committee and North West Lancashire Representative Committee Meetings as a representative of this Authority. These meetings are organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to promote co-operation on rodent control between adjacent authorities and the Ministry.

During the year one test baiting campaign was carried out in the town's sewers. The number of manholes test-baited was 111. One poison treatment was made, a total of 1,478 manholes being poison baited. To facilitate this work men were loaned by the Borough Surveyor, supervision being carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

The work of the staff at premises in the Borough is summarised in table 53



**Table 53.**  
**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling houses	(3) All other (including Business and Industrial)	(4) Total of (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ... ..	125	35,861	7,431	43,417	55
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification ... ..	73	190	101	364	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat { Major ... ..	—	—	2	2	—
Minor ... ..	47	111	50	208	2
Ship rat { Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse { Major ... ..	1	—	1	2	—
Minor ... ..	26	30	27	83	—
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	25	26	10	61	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat { Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	1	3	1	5	1
Ship rat { Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse { Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	1	—	—	1	1
IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ... ..	—	2	2	4	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat { Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	—	1	2	3	—
Ship rat { Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse { Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	—	—	1	1	—
V. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections ... ..	378	2,325	559	3,262	13
VI. Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the Local Authority ... ..	36	77	47	160	—
VII. Total treatments carried out ... ..	36	77	48	161	—
VIII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act : (a) 'Treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e. proofing)	1	—	—	1	—
IX. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
X. Legal Proceedings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out ... ..	1	—	—	—	—





### 13. Shops.

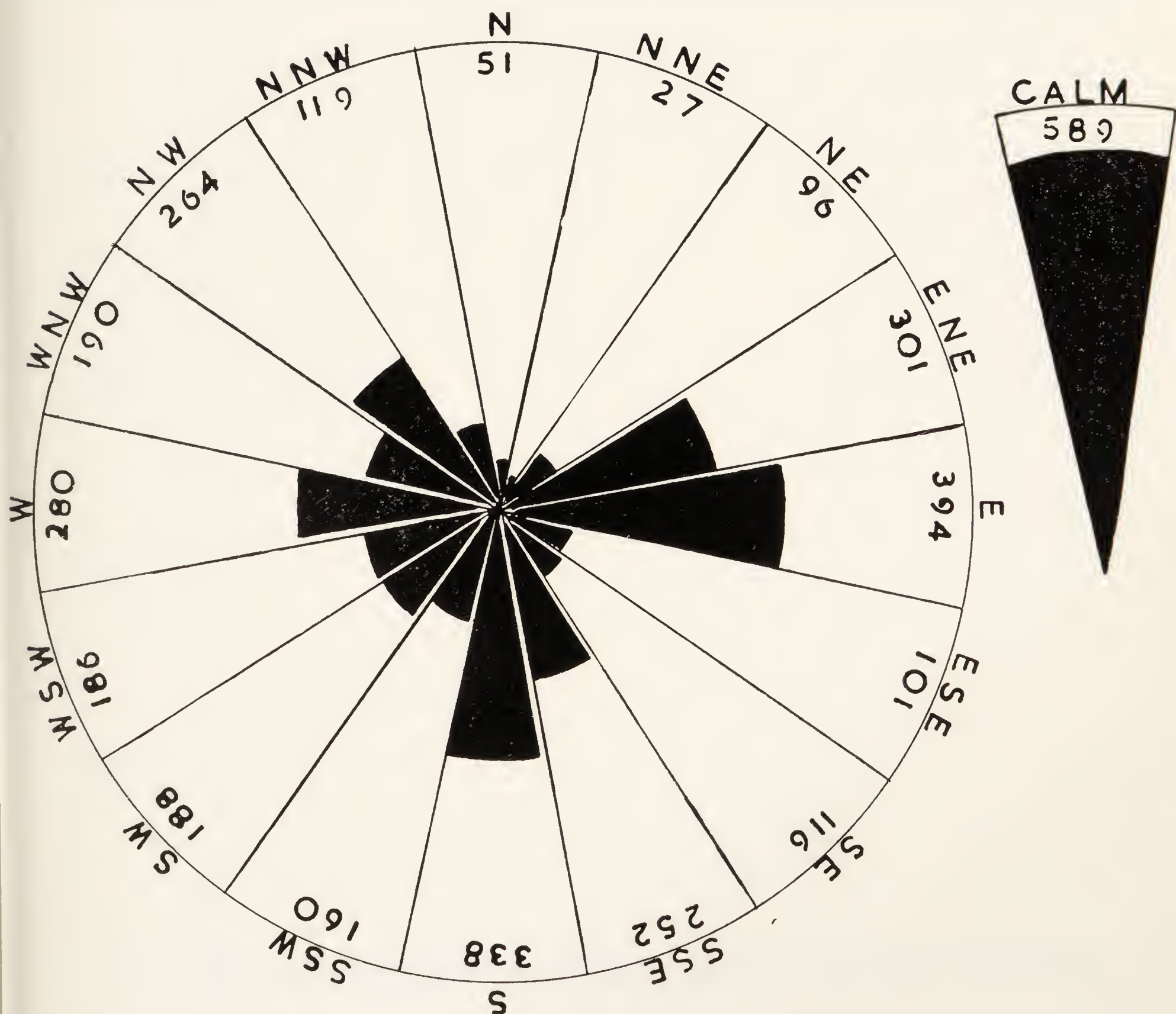
Shops Act work is carried out in conjunction with other duties concerning shop property. During the year 17 visits were made specifically in connection with the welfare provisions of the Shops Act.

Certificates of Exemption under Section 38 of the Shops Act 1950 in respect of sanitary and washing facilities were granted in 6 cases.

### 14. Atmospheric Pollution.

WIND DIRECTIONS, 1954-63.

The following diagram shows the frequency of wind direction during the ten years 1954-1963 as recorded daily at the Moor Park Observatory. There is a general tendency to assume that winds nearly always are westerly in Preston but the diagram shows how often an easterly wind blows, on average oftener than 1 day in 5.



**Smoke Abatement.****ITS MEASUREMENT.**

Since 1951 measurements of atmospheric pollution have been taken latterly at five points in the town.

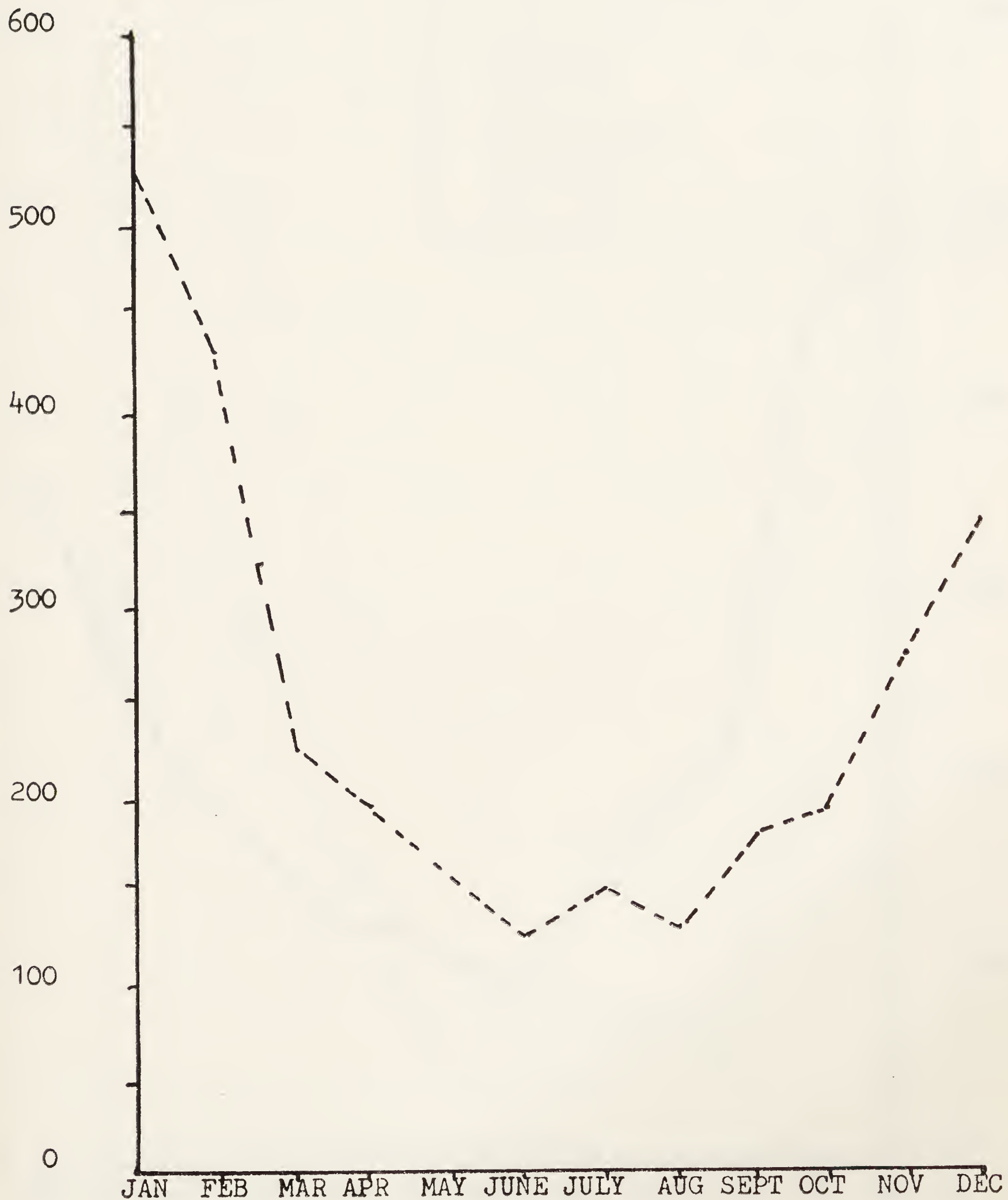
The monthly average for 1963 of smoke concentration as measured by the volumetric apparatus in Lancaster Road is shown in Graph I and Graph II shows the average monthly concentration of sulphur dioxide in microgrammes per cubic meter as determined from the same apparatus.

The records of measurement of pollution obtained from the four deposit gauge stations are shown in Graph III.

**Graph I.**

**Concentration of Smoke — Microgrammes per Cubic Metre.  
Average for Each Month**

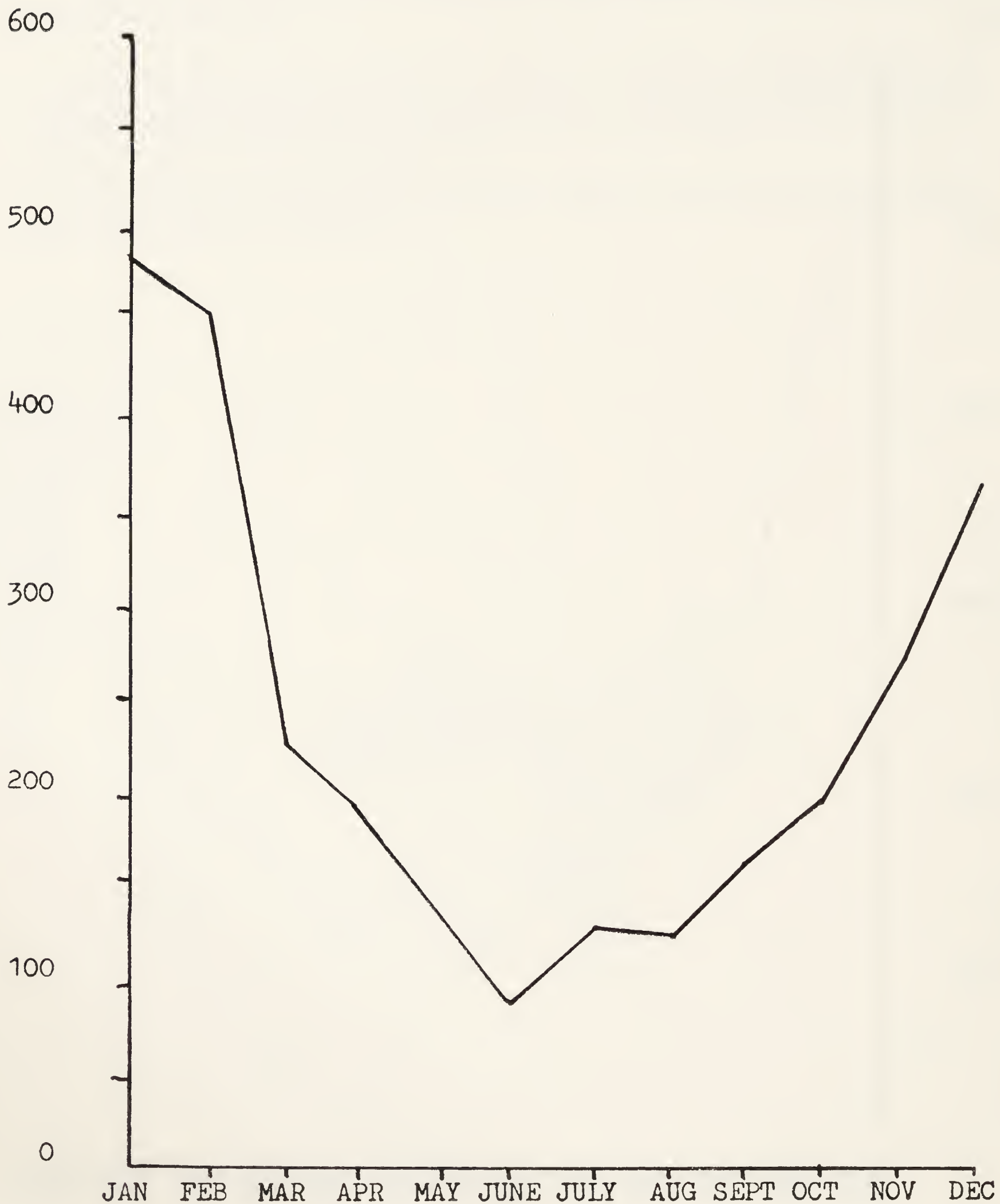
by Volumetric Apparatus.





**Graph II.**

**Concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> — Microgrammes per Cubic Metre.**  
**Average for Each Month**  
by Volumetric Apparatus.



## Graph III.

Sulphur by Lead Dioxide Method.  
Weight of SO<sub>3</sub> collected Mg/100 sq. cm./day.

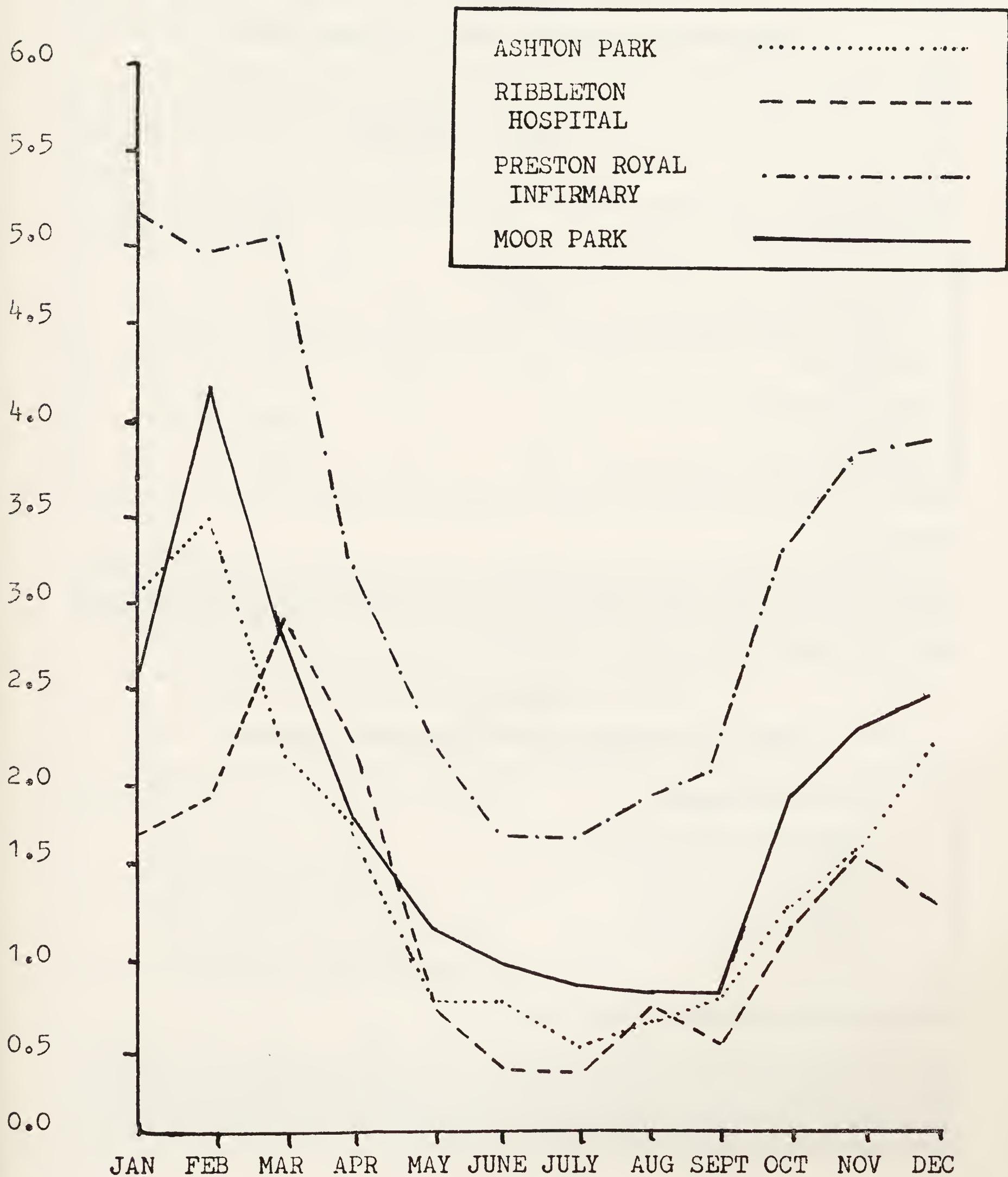


Table 54 gives the average deposit each month of solids in tons per square mile at each of the four stations.

<b>Table 54.</b> <b>Measurement of Deposited Matter by Deposit Gauge.</b>				
	Average figures per month			
	Ashton Park	Ribbleton Hospital	P.R.I.	Moor Park
Rain in inches      ...      ...      ...	2.86	2.44	2.83	2.94
Total dissolved matter in tons per square mile      ...      ...      ...	7.43	7.43	8.22	4.60
Total insoluble matter in tons per square mile      ...      ...      ...	8.54	4.00	11.19	3.44
Soluble matter in CS <sub>2</sub> in tons per square mile      ...      ...      ...	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.08
Other combustibles in tons per square mile      ...      ...      ...	2.22	1.59	5.02	1.07
Total solids in tons per square mile	15.8	11.42	19.4	8.04

#### ITS CONTROL.

General surveillance of the town has been carried out during the year and visits of inspection and observation made as set out in Table 55. Because of serious staff shortage, including a vacancy for the specialist position of smoke inspector, surveillance, of necessity, was severely curtailed.

<b>Table 55.</b> <b>Visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution.</b>							
<b>Smoke and Grit Nuisances.</b>							
Complaints of smoke and grit	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Observations on chimneys (Sec. 1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Smoke Nuisances (Sec. 16)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Observations re smoke, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Notices and letters re smoke, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	26

#### Smokeless Zones and Smoke Control Areas.

The Preston (Area No. 6) Smoke Control Order, 1962, was duly confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and came into operation on 1st October, 1963. The Minister also confirmed the Preston (Areas Nos. 3 and 4) Smoke Control Amendment Order, 1963, which resulted in the inclusion in smoke control of 13 houses not demolished under Housing Act procedure.



The Council approved the making of an order (No. 8) covering the land north and south of Church Street and including approximately 1,100 premises. Details of the order are given in Appendix I to this report and show that the affected area links up with all the earlier orders except No. 5 making a continuous area of some 758 acres brought under control.

In accordance with its earlier planning the Health Committee decided to make an area of smokelessness covering the large Council estates to the west of the town and an order—the Preston (Area No. 9) Smoke Control Order, involving 491 acres and over 1,600 premises—was made. Details of this area are given in Appendix II to this report.

Table 56 records the visits made by members of the staff in connection with Smoke Control areas.

<b>Table 56.</b>								
<b>Visits in connection with Smokeless Zones and Smoke Control Areas.</b>								
Survey visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,899
Visits re grants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	799
Visits re Offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255

#### PRIOR APPROVAL.

Under Section 102 of the private act of 1947 prior approval to the installation of new steam raising plant was sought in 8 cases as follows :—

Installation of new oil-fired boilers	...	...	...	...	4
Conversion of solid fuel-burning boilers to oil-fired	...	...	...	...	3
Fitting of automatic stoking to solid fuel boilers	...	...	...	...	1

Approval subject to certain conditional requirements was given in all cases.

Notification of intention to install boilers was given in accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act in 44 cases as follows :—

New oil-fired boilers	...	...	...	...	...	28
New gas-fired boilers	...	...	...	...	...	2
New solid fuel boilers	...	...	...	...	...	5
New gas-fired incinerator	...	...	...	...	...	1
Converted from solid fuel to oil	...	...	...	...	...	7
Second-hand oil-fired boiler	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits in connection with Sec. 3	...	...	...	...	...	40

#### CHIMNEY HEIGHTS.

Applications under Section 10 of the Clean Air Act were submitted in 14 cases.

In many instances the original application could not be approved and amongst the measures agreed with the applicants before approval was given were an increase in the velocity of the flue gases at chimney top height, sleeving of metal chimneys to

avoid rapid temperature drop, condensation and smut formation, the installation of audible smoke alarms and increased chimney height. In two cases it was not possible to approve the proposals submitted.

## **15. Consumer Protection Act, 1961.**

### **Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953.**

Twenty-one visits were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Two successful prosecutions were taken in respect of contraventions of the above Regulations, one case being in respect of an insufficiently guarded oil-heater exposed for sale on a market stall and the other in respect of a gas fire at a shop premises. In each case defendant was fined £5.

## **16. Public Conveniences.**

Weighing machines are fitted in four conveniences in Church Street, Earl Street and Birley Street. These conveniences are served each by an attendant and are fitted with basins provided with hot and cold water. Paper towels are provided. Linen towels can be obtained at a charge of 4d. Hot-air hand driers are also provided at these conveniences.

Hot and cold water is also laid on to Garstang Road, Kendal Street, Fylde Road/Victoria Street, Adelphi Street/Moorbrook Street, Grange Park, and the Serpentine Moor Park Conveniences, and hot-air hand driers are provided. Garstang Road convenience is staffed during the summer period.

Urinals were closed during the year at Selbourne Street, Penwortham Old Bridge, and adjoining the Bowling Green Inn, Ribblesdale Avenue.

Shelves on which diabetic people can place drugs and other materials were fitted in the w.c. compartments in the central town conveniences.

Damage to public conveniences cost the Corporation £132.9.5 during 1963.

## **17. Pharmacy and Poisons Act.**

In connection with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Part 2, registrations, 13 visits were paid to premises, mainly small mixed business shops seeking registration under the Act.

## **18. Hairdressers' Establishments.**

Fifteen additional registrations under Section 108, Preston Corporation Act, 1947 were recorded during the year, and one change of registration.

In all, 44 visits were made in connection with the supervision of hygiene conditions in these establishments.



## 19. Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926.

Twelve samples of fertilisers and 3 samples of feedingstuffs were taken during the year and the results are listed in the following table :—

Table 57. Feedingstuffs			
Class of Sample	Number Taken	FORMAL	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
National Growmore Fertiliser ..	3	3	—
Hoof and horn fertiliser .. ..	1	—	1
Phostrogen plant food .. ..	1	1	—
Sulphate of ammonia .. ..	1	—	1
Sulphate of potash .. ..	1	1	—
Super phosphates .. ..	1	1	—
Organic based fertiliser .. ..	1	—	1
Liquid manure .. ..	1	1	—
Compound fish manure .. ..	1	1	—
Basic slag .. ..	1	—	1
No. 1 Pig pellets .. ..	1	—	1
No. 2 Pig meal .. ..	1	—	1
Standard cattle cake .. ..	1	—	1

The unsatisfactory fertilisers showed slight percentage variations of phosphoric acid and nitrogen from that stated in the statutory statements, the differences from that allowed by the limits of variation varying from 0.05% to 6.5%. The basic slag was also inadequately labelled.

The unsatisfactory results of feedingstuffs showed slight percentage variations of oil or fibre from that given in the statutory statements, the differences from that allowed by the limits of variation varying from 0.25% to 3.6%. The No. 2 pig meal and No. 1 pig pellets contained 130 and 150 p.p.m. copper respectively which was considered to be in excess of that normally associated naturally.

In all instances the Agricultural Analyst was of the opinion that the differences were unlikely to be to the prejudice of a purchaser.

There were no requests for analysis in accordance with Section 3 of the Act.

## 20. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials.

At the end of the year there were 8 premises registered in accordance with Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Two samples of Layered Flock, one of Coir Fibre and one of Woollen Felt Mixture were taken during the year and were found to be satisfactory.



## Housing

### Clearance of Unfit Houses.

During the year 1,706 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and detailed information respecting their representation is given below. There are still four main areas of unfit property included in the survey of ten years ago remaining to be investigated and reported on by the end of 1965 and upwards of 1,500 unfit houses may well emerge from these.

### Clearance Areas.

In April a formal public inquiry was held in respect of 443 houses contained within the North Road, etc. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders, 1962 and Brookfield Street Clearance Order. These Orders and the Lancaster Road Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders 1962 and the Sidney Street, etc. Compulsory Purchase Order 1962, which contained 502 unfit houses the subject of a public inquiry held in 1962, received ministerial confirmation with the following modifications : (a) fifteen houses represented as unfit were transferred to Part III of the Orders as fit houses ; (b) two houses represented as unfit were determined not to be houses and placed in Part III of the Order as 'other buildings' ; and (c) fifteen Council-owned unfit houses were not included in the subsequent confirmed orders.

Formal representations were made in respect of 527 unfit houses in the Queen Street, etc. area and of a further sixteen houses contained in four small groups in Mellings Fold, Larkhill Road, Blue Bell Place and Stanley Street. These areas were contained in the following orders for which a public inquiry was held in December and ministerial confirmation is awaited.

#### PRESTON (QUEEN STREET, ETC. No. 1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1963.

Location : Bounded by Manchester Road on the west, Queen Street to the north and Brewery Street to the east and is linked with Queen Street, etc. No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	6.12 acres
Acreage of 'pink' property	...	...	...	3.65 acres
Housing density of unfit houses per acre	...	...	...	44
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	162
Number of fit houses	...	...	...	56
Number of 'other buildings'	...	...	...	10

#### PRESTON (QUEEN STREET, ETC. No. 2) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1963.

Location : Bounded by Queen Street to the north, London Road to the east, Albyn Street East to the south and Brewery Street to the west, and is linked with Queen Street, etc. No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	9.21 acres
Acreage of 'pink' property	...	...	...	6.98 acres
Housing density of unfit houses per acre	...	...	...	51
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	363
Number of fit houses	...	...	...	39
Number of 'other buildings'	...	...	...	22

## PRESTON (BLUE BELL PLACE, ETC.) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1963.

Location: A group of property behind the junction of Grimshaw Street with Church Street.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	0.17 acre
Acreage of 'pink' property	...	...	...	0.13 acre
Housing density of unfit houses per acre	...	...	...	60.5
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	8
Number of fit houses	...	...	...	2
Number of 'other buildings'	...	...	...	Nil

## PRESTON (MELLINGS FOLD) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1963.

Location : Situated on the southern boundary of the borough in close proximity to the River Ribble.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	0.29 acre
Housing density per acre	...	...	...	13.5
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	4

## PRESTON (STANLEY STREET) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1963.

Location : On the southern side of Stanley Street and at its eastern end.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	0.05 acre
Housing density per acre	...	...	...	40
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	2

## PRESTON (LARKHILL ROAD) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1963.

Location : Situated on the northern side of Larkhill Road at its junction with Manchester Road.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	0.059 acre
Housing density per acre	...	...	...	33.5
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	2

In December a further representation was made in respect of 1,127 unfit houses in the Adelphi area and of 13 unfit houses in Bold Street. These houses are included in the following orders from which nine houses were excluded having been purchased by the Council. A further three unfit houses were not included in these Orders, the owners having reached formal agreement with the Council to demolish and redevelop.

## PRESTON (ADELPHI No. 1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1964.

Location : Bounded by Victoria Street to the south, Sizer Street to the east, Ashmoor Street and Hawkins Street to the north and Brook Street to the west. This Order is linked with Adelphi Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	7.16 acres
Acreage of 'pink' property	...	...	...	6.66 acres
Housing density of unfit houses per acre	...	...	...	51.4
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	342
Number of fit houses	...	...	...	5
Number of 'other buildings'	...	...	...	8



## PRESTON (ADELPHI No. 2) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1964.

Location : Bounded by St. Peters Square to the south, Victoria Street to the north, Adelphi Street to the east and Fylde Road to the west. This Order is linked with Adelphi Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	7.40 acres
Acreage of 'pink' property	...	...	...	6.185 acres
Housing density of unfit houses per acre	...	...	...	50.7
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	314
Number of fit houses	...	...	...	10
Number of 'other buildings'	...	...	...	13

## PRESTON (ADELPHI No. 3) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1964.

Location : Bounded by Harrington Street to the south, Victoria Street to the north, Sizer Street and Moor Lane to the east and Adelphi Street to the west. This Order is linked with Adelphi Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	8.25 acres
Acreage of 'pink' property	...	...	...	6.44 acres
Housing density of unfit houses per acre	...	...	...	52.5
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	338
Number of fit houses	...	...	...	2
Number of 'other buildings'	...	...	...	17

## PRESTON (ADELPHI No. 4) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1964.

Location : Lying between Moor Lane and Sizer Street with Moorbrook Street to the north. This Order is linked with Adelphi Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	3.42 acres
Acreage of 'pink' property	...	...	...	2.71 acres
Housing density of unfit houses per acre	...	...	...	44
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	121
Number of fit houses	...	...	...	5
Number of 'other buildings'	...	...	...	7

## PRESTON (BOLD STREET) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1964.

Location : Three small groups of properties all situated in Bold Street which lies in the north western area of the town.

Acreage of land in Order	...	...	...	0.35 acre
Housing density per acre	...	...	...	37
Number of unfit houses	...	...	...	13

**Individual Unfit Houses.**

Formal representation was made and accepted by the Council in respect of 18 individual unfit houses under Section 16 of the 1957 Act. During the year the Council made 5 demolition orders and 13 closing orders.

One closing order was made under Section 18 in respect of part of a buildings.

Closing orders in respect of 9 houses were revoked under Section 28 and substituted by demolition orders.



**Table 58.**  
**Number of houses, persons and families dealt with in Clearance Areas represented**  
**to the end of 1963.**

Year of Re- presenta- tion	Number of properties included			Total number of properties									Families and Persons Displaced from houses									
													Rehoused by Council				Otherwise Displaced				Total Families Displaced	Total Persons Displaced
				Unfit Houses			Fit Houses			Other Buildings			Unfit Houses		Fit Houses		Unfit Houses		Fit Houses			
	Unfit houses	Fit houses	Other buildings	Demol- ished	Empty	Occu- pied	Demol- ished	Empty	Occu- pied	Demol- ished	Empty	Occu- pied	Fami- lies	Persons	Fami- lies	Persons	Fami- lies	Persons	Fami- lies	Persons		
1951	21 (21)	— (—)	— (—)	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	69	—	—	2	5	—	—	21	74
1954	169 (169)	1 (1)	11 (11)	169	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	164	575	—	—	12	14	1	2	177	591
1955	268 (262)	13 (13)	18 (13)	262	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	221	619	13	29	50	82	3	7	287	737
1956	354 (354)	44 (44)	26 (26)	354	—	—	44	—	—	26	—	—	294	934	33	111	68	169	16	45	411	1259
1957	184 (177)	14 (9)	17 (11)	177	—	—	9	—	—	11	—	—	141	393	7	19	24	44	2	6	174	462
1958	370 (363)	71 (75)	27 (27)	363	—	—	75	—	—	25	—	2	315	953	53	139	61	150	21	49	450	1291
1959	307 (307)	82 (67)	34 (34)	300	6	1	67	—	—	32	—	2	239	706	36	94	67	144	27	79	369	1023
1960	274 (269)	69 (70)	18 (17)	230	34	5	65	5	—	16	1	—	182	496	42	108	74	189	22	52	320	845
1961	486 (474)	239 (241)	33 (35)	159	229	86	190	28	23	6	6	23	310	1034	132	364	68	178	70	180	580	1756
1962	945 (913)	108 (123)	76 (75)	—	38	875	—	7	116	—	—	75	35	125	5	17	4	12	2	5	46	159
1963**	1683	116	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5061 (3309)	757 (643)	332 (249)	2035	307	967	464	40	139	140	7	102	1920	5904	321	881	430	987	164	425	2835	8197

\*\* Orders made during 1963 are awaiting Ministerial confirmation.

NOTES : Figures shown in brackets are the number of properties in orders as confirmed after various modifications listed below.

- (1) From the representations and orders of 1955 (a) six houses represented as unfit and (b) five other buildings were taken out of the orders.
- (2) From the representations and orders of 1957 (a) six houses represented as unfit were taken out of the orders having been purchased by the Council prior to confirmation : (b) one house represented as unfit was determined as not being a house within the meaning of the Act and was placed in Part III of the order as an "other building" : (c) five fit houses and seven other buildings were taken out of the orders.
- (3) From the representations and orders of 1958 (a) two unfit houses were taken out of the orders having been purchased by the Council prior to confirmation: (b) five houses represented as unfit were transferred to Part III of the orders as fit houses: (c) part only of one unfit house was transferred to Part III of the order as an "other building" and (d) one fit house and one other building were taken out of the orders.
- (4) From the representations and order of 1959 fifteen fit houses were taken out of the order.
- (5) From the representations and orders of 1960 (a) one house represented as unfit was determined not to be a house within the meaning of the Act and was transferred to part II of the order as an "other building" ; (b) three houses represented as unfit were transferred to part II of the order as fit houses : (c) one fit house and one "other building" were withdrawn from the orders at the request of the Council and (d) one unfit house, one fit house and one "other building" were taken out of the orders having been purchased by the Council prior to confirmation.
- (6) From the representations of 1961 (a) four houses represented as unfit were transferred to Part III of the Orders as fit houses ; (b) one unfit house was taken out of the order because of impending planning action ; (c) parts of two unfit houses were placed in Part III of the Order as "other buildings" and (d) seven unfit houses and two fit houses were not included in the confirmed Orders having been purchased by the Council.
- (7) From the representations of 1962 (a) fifteen Council owned unfit houses were not included in subsequent confirmed orders; (b) fifteen houses represented as unfit were transferred to part III of the order as fit houses: (c) two houses represented as unfit were determined not to be houses within the meaning of the Act and were transferred to part III of the order as 'other buildings' and (d) three 'other buildings' were excluded from the confirmed orders.





Nine houses as a consequence of demolition order, two houses the subject of closing orders and seven Council-owned unfit houses were demolished.

One demolition order was quashed upon appeal to County Court.

### Families Displaced.

The following table gives details of the families displaced during 1963 as a result of slum clearance procedure. 26.4% of the families displaced found their own alternative accommodation.

<b>Table 59.</b> <b>Families displaced during 1963.</b>					
	Rehoused by Local Authority		Otherwise Displaced (Found own accommodation etc.)		Total
	Unfit houses	Fit houses	Unfit houses	Fit houses	All houses
Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders ... ..	319	75	77	52	523
Individual Unfit houses ...	10	—	12	—	22
Total ... ..	329	75	89	52	545

### Demolition.

A total of 535 premises comprising (a) 273 unfit houses, (b) 238 fit houses and (c) 24 other buildings were demolished during the year under review as a result of Housing Act action.

### Slum Clearance Progress.

It can be seen from Tables 58 and 60 that during the last ten years 5,271 unfit houses have been formally represented and from these 7,448 persons making up 2,544 families have been rehoused mainly in new houses possessing modern amenities. A further 757 fit houses have been included in Compulsory Purchase Orders and from these 1,306 persons making up 485 families have been rehoused.

Thus a total of 8,754 persons contained in 3,029 families have been rehoused as a result of Housing Act action taken since 1954.

At the end of 1963 there were 967 families occupying unfit houses and 139 families occupying fit houses contained within confirmed and operative orders. A further 1,726 families were occupying unfit houses and 106 families occupying fit houses within orders which were awaiting ministerial confirmation.

The number of properties demolished as a consequence of representations and orders made during the period 1954-1963 was (a) 2,152 unfit houses ; (b) 464 fit houses ; and (c) 140 other buildings, a total of 2,756 properties.



Table 60.

**Number of houses, persons and families dealt with in Individual Unfit Houses during  
period 1st January, 1954 to 31st December, 1963.**

Type of Order, etc.	Total number of houses	Number of Houses			Families and Persons Displaced					
		Demolished	Empty	Occupied	Rehoused by Council		Otherwise Displaced		Total Families Displaced	Total Persons Displaced
					Families	Persons	Families	Persons		
* Demolition Orders ... ..	120	100	14	6	96	331	27	61	123	392
* Closing Orders ... ..	73	10	58	5	40	81	13	35	53	116
Undertakings not to use ...	8	1	7	—	5	15	1	2	6	17
* Undertakings to make fit ...	11	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compulsory purchase in lieu of Demolition Orders ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
** Council owned unfit houses ...	45	27	10	8	21	68	12	38	33	106
TOTAL ... ..	259	138	90	31	162	495	53	136	215	631

\* Nine houses were subsequently made fit as a result of formal undertakings ; one Closing Order was determined after execution of works to make house fit.

\*\* Includes twenty-eight Council-owned unfit houses properly included in Clearance Areas but excluded from subsequent Compulsory Purchase Orders.

\*One Demolition Order was quashed upon appeal to County Court.

### Repair of unfit houses.

During the year five informal notices were served under the Housing Act, in respect of houses regarded as capable of being made fit at reasonable expense. Five houses were made fit as a result of such action.

General repair of houses under Public Health Act procedure was also carried out and is referred to in the preceding chapter.

### Improvement Grants.

Conditions of grants made under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, include that after execution of the proposed works the dwelling will be in such a condition as not to be unfit for human habitation and is likely to remain in that condition for a period of not less than 15 years. Applications for grants are made through the Borough Surveyor, but certification as to the fitness or otherwise of the houses concerned is sought from the Medical Officer of Health.

Advice was sought as to the fitness of houses in respect of 17 applications for Discretionary Grants under the 1949 Act and 171 applications for Standard Grants under the 1959 Act. Two houses were considered unlikely to have a life of 15 years and a further seven houses were considered to be capable of being made fit at reasonable expense with a life of over 15 years. Six of these houses were subsequently made fit. The remainder were considered fit in terms of the grant requests.

### Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

The following table gives information required under Article 31 of the above regulations.

**Table 61.**  
**Housing Act, 1957—1961.**  
**Action taken in respect of unfit houses under the above Act.**

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,433
Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,706
Number of Representations made to the Council —								
(a) with a view to service of Notice requiring execution of works	...							—
(b) with a view to making of Demolition Orders, Closing Orders	...							18
(c) with a view to declaring Clearance Areas (Number of houses)								1,683
Number of notices served requiring execution of works —								
(a) informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) formal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of houses rendered fit after service of —								
(a) informal notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) formal notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Demolition Orders quashed by County Court	...							1
Number of Demolition Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	...							1
Number of Undertakings accepted by the Council	...	...						—
Number of houses demolished as a result of Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of houses demolished as a result of Clearance Orders	...							—
Number of Council-owned houses demolished (Certificates of Unfitness)	...							7
Number of houses demolished as a result of Compulsory Purchase Orders	...							511
Number of other buildings demolished as a result of Compulsory Purchase Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

### Overcrowding.

Complaint of overcrowding is now made infrequently and is usually associated with the applicant's desire to be rehoused. Minor degrees of overcrowding are often self-correcting and in themselves are not regarded as sufficient justification for intervention with the Housing Committee.

**Table 62.**  
**Overcrowding, 1963.**

Number of complaints received ... ..	6
Number of complaints confirmed and referred to the Housing Committee	—
Number of complaints not confirmed ... ..	3
Number of complaints confirmed, but no action taken ... ..	3
Number of letters sent to abate overcrowding ... ..	—
Number rehoused while complaint was being investigated ... ..	—
Number rehoused by the Local Authority following reference ... ..	—

### Rent Act, 1957.

The Inspectors made 19 visits in connection with Certificates of Disrepair.

**Table 63.**  
**Rent Act, 1957.**  
**Certificates of Disrepair.**

Number of certificates applied for ... ..	7
Number of certificates granted ... ..	6
Number of applications withdrawn ... ..	1
Number of certificates refused ... ..	—
Number of applications for revocation ... ..	1
Number of objections to revocation ... ..	1
Number of certificates revoked ... ..	—
Number of revocation certificates refused ... ..	1
Number of applications by landlord for certificates as to remedying of defects ... ..	—
Number of applications by tenant for certificates as to remedying of defects ... ..	1
Number of certificates as to remedying of defects recommended ... ..	—
(a) Defects remedied ... ..	—
(b) Defects not remedied ... ..	1



## Food and Drugs

### Food Hygiene.

Three prosecutions were successfully taken against a food handler for smoking whilst handling open food under Regulation 9(e), Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 and against a cafe proprietor and a pie manufacturer for contraventions against the Food Hygiene Regulations 6(1), 6(1)(c), 14, 16(1), 18, 19(1), 21, 23(1), 24. Fines of £1, £13 and £35 respectively were imposed. One prosecution was also taken under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, concerning a meat pie which contained fine wire from a pan scrubber and the defendant was fined £15.

**Table 64.**  
**Hygiene in Food Premises.**

Premises	Number of visits
Premises registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	69
Food hawkers and storage accommodation ... ..	71
Food shops ... ..	240
Food markets ... ..	242
Food preparing premises ... ..	226
Licensed premises ... ..	26
Registered dairies and bottled milk distributors ... ..	156
Premises re the inspection of food ... ..	58
	1,088

**Table 65.**  
**Repairs and improvements effected in food preparing premises.**

Repair or Improvement	Number
W.C. accommodation provided, repaired or renewed .. ..	5
Floors repaired or renewed .. ..	18
Food preparing premises cleansed .. ..	31
Food storage provided or repaired .. ..	9
Hand washing facilities in food stores provided .. ..	19
Nuisances abated (general) .. ..	1
Plasterwork repaired or renewed .. ..	5
Sinks repaired or renewed .. ..	9
Walls repaired or renewed .. ..	17
Water service pipes repaired or renewed .. ..	1
Woodwork (general) repaired or renewed .. ..	14
Lighting and ventilation improved .. ..	15
Passages or yard surfaces flagged .. ..	1
Premises disinfected or cleansed .. ..	4
Windows repaired or renewed .. ..	1
Other work done .. ..	18

**MILK.****Milk and Milk Sampling.**

Samples of milk were taken from all supplies of milk coming into the borough for sale in the raw state to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli. Table 66 shows all the samples to be satisfactory.

<b>Table 66.</b>			
<b>Milk samples taken for biological examination.</b>			
Class of milk sample	No. of samples taken	Tubercle bacilli	
		Absent	Present
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	1	1	—
T.T. (Farm bottled) .. .. .	20	20	—
T.T. (Farm bottled)(Channel Island) ..	5	5	—
T.T. (Farm cartoned) .. .. .	5	5	—
Pasteurised .. .. .	2	2	—
Totals ..	33	33	—

Table 67 shows the samples examined for brucellosis.

<b>Table 67.</b>							
<b>Milk samples taken for Brucellosis.</b>							
Class of milk sample	No. of samples taken	Ring Test		No. of samples taken	Culture or Inoculation		
		Absent	Present		Absent	Present	
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	13	—	13	13	3	10	
Tuberculin Tested .. .. . (Farm bottled)	27	22	5	21	18	3	
Tuberculin Tested .. .. . (Farm bottled) (Channel Island)	5	4	1	4	4	—	
Tuberculin Tested .. .. . (Farm cartoned)	5	5	—	5	5	—	
Pasteurised .. .. .	2	—	2	2	2	—	
Totals ..	52	31	21	45	32	13	

The three Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) samples which produced positive inoculation results were from three producers outside the borough and the appropriate Medical Officer of Health was informed.

The thirteen Tuberculin Tested samples were taken in connection with two of these producers on whom pasteurisation orders under Article 20, Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, had been served and whose milk was directed to dairies in Preston for pasteurisation.

In each instance samples taken after release from the Orders produced negative results.



The remaining Tuberculin Tested samples were from sixteen milk supplies for sale as raw designated milks. Nine supplies were satisfactory and five produced positive ring tests with subsequent negative culture or inoculation results. The two pasteurised samples with positive ring tests produced negative inoculation results.

Table 68 shows the number of raw milk samples taken for bacteriological examination. The results of unsatisfactory samples obtained from known farm supplies, or producer retailers are passed to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for investigation at source.

Table 68.			
Milk samples taken for bacteriological examination.			
Class of milk sample	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue test	
		Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	19	19	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) .. ..	27	23	4
Tuberculin Tested (Farm cartoned) .. ..	5	2	3
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) (Channel Island) ..	5	5	—
Totals ..	56	49	7

In addition to the above samples, 7 Pasteurised and 6 Tuberculin Tested milks were also submitted for plate count tests. These samples were from two pasteurising plants and were found to be satisfactory.

A total of 266 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

Table 69.						
Milk samples taken for chemical analysis.						
Class of milk sample	No. of Samples taken	Informal		Formal		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	194	158	28	3	5	
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) (Channel Island) .. .. .	18	10	8	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) (Channel Island) .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	
Pasteurised .. .. .	22	22	—	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .. ..	18	15	—	3	—	
Pasteurised (Channel Island) .. ..	2	2	—	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) .. ..	6	—	2	4	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Farm cartoned) .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Sterilised .. .. .	4	—	—	4	—	
Totals ..	266	209	38	14	5	



Twenty-one of the informal samples showed fat deficiencies ranging from 1.25% to 15%, ten contained extraneous water ranging from 0.1 to 2.8% and nine contained sodium chlorate from 8-15 parts per million.

Eighteen warning letters were sent to producers regarding extraneous water and fat deficiencies. In the case of milk containing sodium chlorate the producer was warned and the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food investigated the matter at source.

One producer was successfully prosecuted under Section 32, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 in respect of the five formal samples for selling to the Milk Marketing Board milk to which water had been added. A fine of £25 was imposed.

368 samples of heat treated milk were examined with the findings set out below.

<b>Table 70.</b> <b>Milk samples taken for Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and Turbidity Tests.</b>							
Class of sample	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase		Meth. Blue		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised .. ..	129	129	—	128	1	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	105	105	—	105	—	—	—
(Pasteurised) ..	38	38	—	38	—	—	—
Pasteurised (Channel Island) ..	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) (Channel Island) ..	93	—	—	—	—	93	—
Sterilised .. ..	368	275	—	274	1	93	—
Totals ..							

The one unsatisfactory methylene blue result was obtained during an investigation at a pasteurising plant into a complaint of an unusual smell developing in pasteurised milk.

### **Dairies and Milk Distributors.**

At the end of the year there were thirteen premises registered as dairies. The owners of two of these dairies and one dairy farmer hold licences to pasteurise milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. Ten distributors of milk are registered to operate from registered dairy premises.

Three hundred and two distributors are registered for the sale of bottled milk at shops. There are also approximately twenty distributors operating from premises outside the borough and approximately thirteen dairy farmers are known to be retailing milk in the borough.

The two pasteurising plants situated in dairies are of the 'High temperature short time' type, whilst one 'Holder' type plant is situated at a dairy farm.

### Miscellaneous Samples.

One hundred and seventy samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and one hundred and ninety-four for chemical analysis. These are summarised in the four subsequent tables.

Table 71.						
Miscellaneous samples taken for bacteriological examination						
Class of Sample				Number of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk bottle rinses	..	..	..	83	80	3
Milk bottle rinse water		..	..	2	2	—
Towns water	..	..	..	14	12	2
Well water	..	..	..	6	6	—
Double cream	..	..	..	7	6	1
Fresh or Dairy cream	..	..	..	4	2	2
Butter	..	..	..	3	3	—
Butter mix (containing dried egg)		..		3	3	—
Pancake mix (containing dried egg)				2	2	—
Dessicated coconut	..	..	..	2	2	—
Tinned stewed steak	..	..	..	1	1	—
Totals ..				127	119	8

### Ice Cream.

At the end of the year there were nine registered manufacturers of ice cream in the borough.

The unsatisfactory results were investigated and follow-up samples were satisfactory.

Table 72.						
Ice Cream and Ice Lolly samples taken for bacteriological examination						
Class of sample	No. of samples	Methylene Blue		P.H. Value		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	
Ice Cream .. ..	25	23	2	—	—	
Dairy Ice Cream .. ..	4	3	1	—	—	
Choc-ices .. ..	4	4	—	—	—	
Ice Cream Lollies .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Ice Lollies .. ..	8	—	—	8	—	
Fruit Lollies .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	
Totals ..	43	31	3	9	—	

**Table 73**  
**Ice Cream samples taken for chemical analysis**

Class of Sample	No. of samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ice Cream .. .. .	7	7	—
Ice Cream mix .. .. .	1	1	—
Totals .. .. .	8	8	—

**Table 74.**  
**Miscellaneous samples taken for chemical analysis.**

Class of Sample	Number of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Miscellaneous tinned foods .. .. .	52	51	1
Fats including butter and margarine	28	27	1
Jams and preserves .. .. .	6	5	1
Fresh fruit .. .. .	6	6	—
Sweets .. .. .	8	7	1
Confectionery .. .. .	7	7	—
Non-brewed condiment .. .. .	5	3	2
Malt vinegar .. .. .	2	2	—
Dessicated coconut .. .. .	4	3	1
Coffee .. .. .	1	1	—
Instant coffee .. .. .	4	4	—
Tea .. .. .	2	2	—
Pickles and sauces .. .. .	8	8	—
Pepper and pepper compound .. .. .	3	3	—
Dairy or fresh cream .. .. .	7	7	—
Double Devon cream .. .. .	1	1	—
Yoghourt .. .. .	1	1	—
Salt .. .. .	2	2	—
Pastry and flour mixes .. .. .	3	3	—
Dried fruits and vegetables .. .. .	2	1	1
Cereals .. .. .	6	6	—
Treacles and sugars .. .. .	4	4	—
Bread .. .. .	3	3	—
Fish, fish cakes and spreads .. .. .	3	3	—
Ice lolly syrup .. .. .	1	1	—
Vegetable oil .. .. .	1	1	—
Cheese spread .. .. .	1	1	—
Cheese burgers .. .. .	1	1	—
Bacon .. .. .	2	2	—
Sausages .. .. .	2	1	1
Beverages .. .. .	2	2	—
Cockles .. .. .	1	1	—
Jelly .. .. .	1	1	—
Non-seasoned meat tenderiser .. .. .	1	1	—
Potato puffs .. .. .	1	1	—
Yeastex .. .. .	1	1	—
Pure sherry essence .. .. .	1	1	—
Cough mixture .. .. .	1	1	—
Potted beef with butter .. .. .	1	1	—
Totals .. .. .	186	177	9



### Details of Unsatisfactory Samples.

A tin of stewed steak prepared in Northern Ireland contained only 64% meat. The recommended minimum was 75% and the packers were informed.

A  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. packet of margarine contained only 690 I.U's Vitamin A per ounce (statutory limits 760-940). The manufacturers were warned and retail stocks were withdrawn from sale.

A jar of pineapple curd was discoloured and the sugar content crystallised. The vendors agreed to surrender remaining stocks.

Sour lemon sweets contained only 0.4 milligrams per ounce of Vitamin C instead of the 25 milligrams per ounce declared. The packers were warned, vendor's stock was withdrawn from sale and subsequent follow-up samples were satisfactory.

Pre-packed desiccated coconut contained 75 parts per million sulphite preservative expressed as sulphur dioxide contrary to Schedule 1 of the Preservatives in Food Regulations. Importers and packers were warned and retail stock was withdrawn from sale. Pre-packed dried soup mixture was incorrectly labelled, having no list of ingredients. The packers were warned.

Cumberland sausage contained 200 parts per million sulphite preservative expressed as sulphur dioxide without declaration. The vendors were interviewed regarding the correct method of display of statutory notices in their shop.

Pre-packed non-brewed condiment was deficient 38% and 23.5% acetic acid respectively. The manufacturers were successfully prosecuted under the provisions of Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and were fined £20.

### Retail and Wholesale Markets.

Two hundred and forty-two visits and inspections were carried out during the year.

### MEAT.

Visits associated with the control and inspection of meat and meat handling were made as under:—

Table 75.						
Visits made by Veterinary Officer and Meat Inspectors.						
					Veterinary Officer	Meat Inspectors
Visits to public slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	412	450
Visits to private slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	240	160
Visits re Contagious Diseases of Animals Act	..	..			2	—

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 44. No action has been necessary under the Act.

**Public Abattoir.**

<b>Table 76.</b> <b>Number of animals killed and inspected.</b>				
Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
1963 ... ..	8,384	34,704	7,331	85
1962 ... ..	8,898	37,524	7,296	100
1961 ... ..	8,741	42,894	4,265	122
1960 ... ..	7,818	34,732	3,713	152

<b>Table 77.</b> <b>Casualties (included in figures in Table 75).</b>				
Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
1963 ... ..	31	41	120	13
1962 ... ..	42	29	115	8
1961 ... ..	65	90	162	31
1960 ... ..	93	70	232	29

The good quality of meat passing through the abattoir has again been maintained. Work has commenced on the new abattoir, and part of the old premises have had to be demolished to allow building to carry on. Fortunately a minimum of interference with business has occurred. Congestion in the remaining premises has not been as great as was expected.

**Private Slaughterhouses.**

One private slaughterhouse is licensed in the Borough and this place became busier throughout the year.

<b>Table 78.</b> <b>Number of animals killed and inspected</b>				
Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
1963 ... ..	7,971	16,604	2,313	5
1962 ... ..	3,741	14,407	435	—
1961 ... ..	—	—	81	—
1960 ... ..	1,129	3,596	2,440	1

**Table 79.**  
**Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.**

	Total Cattle	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ... ..	16,355	8,836*	7,519*	90	51,308	9,644	—
Number inspected ... ..	16,355	8,836*	7,519*	90	51,308	9,644	—
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCII</b>							
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	5	35	4	99	128	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	2,004	2,758	8	2,486	1,033	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	—	22.7	37.1	13.3	5.0	12.0	—
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>							
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	10	42	1	—	57	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	—	.1	.6	2.2	—	.6	—
<b>CYSTICERCOSIS</b>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	182	57	—	18	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion ... ..	—	66	12	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Estimated Figures



### **Meat Marking.**

All cattle, sheep and pigs passed as fit for human consumption are stamped. This has long been a practice in Preston Borough and has been made compulsory under the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 which came into operation on October 1st. These regulations also made meat inspection compulsory and authorised local authorities to charge for the service. Preston Corporation has levied the maximum permitted charge. The method of inspection under these regulations has also been tightened up, but nearly all the requirements of these regulations were already operating in the Borough.

### **Meat coming into the Borough from other areas.**

All meat coming into the Borough from outside is presumed to have been passed fit for human consumption. It is not possible to examine all of it, and none has been found unfit. Periodic visits are made to premises receiving fresh and frozen meat.

### **Public Health (Meat) Regulations.**

The general standard of meat handling is reasonably satisfactory and no breach of the Regulations has occurred. It is expected that standards of meat hygiene will rise when facilities in the new abattoir are in operation.

## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.**

### **Anthrax Order, 1938.**

There has been no case of anthrax in the borough but materials from a suspect animal were destroyed as a precautionary measure.

### **Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938.**

The whole country remained free of infection with this disease during the year so that there is nothing to report at Preston.

### **Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.**

No cause for complaint has been found under this Order, the swill plants licensed by the Council being inspected periodically.

### **Sheep Scab Order, 1938.**

As sheep scab has been eradicated from the country there is nothing to report under this Order.

### **Swine Fever Order, 1938.**

In March 1963 a scheme for compulsory slaughter of infected and in-contact animals was put into force in an attempt to eradicate this disease. Preston remained free of the disease but outbreaks in Lancashire caused the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Order to control pig movements in most of Lancashire to be in force the whole of the year. This prevented any sale of store pigs in the market and required all pig movements to be permitted only under licence. One offender charged with falsifying a licence was awaiting proceedings at the year end.

**Movement of Swine Orders, 1954-1958.**

Only sales of pigs for immediate slaughter were allowed in the Market. 32,363 fat pigs passed through the market and 1,513 licences for their removal were issued.

**Warble Fly Order, 1948.**

The warble fly parasite appears to be decreasing in numbers.

**Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**

There is nothing to report under this Order.

**Market Sales and Lairs Order, 1925.**

No notifiable disease passed through the Market during the year and the Market has been cleansed and disinfected normally.

**Transit of Animals Order, 1927-1947.**

No offences requiring prosecution have occurred but cautions have been given on a few occasions where direct transport to the abattoir, instead of the Market, would have been advisable. One cow, one calf, one pig and one sheep were detained in the Market as unfit to travel and slaughtered at the abattoir.

Number of vehicles cleansed and disinfected	...	...	2,148
Number of vehicles inspected	...	...	45

**Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1938.**

There is nothing to report under this Order.

**Transit of Horses Order, 1951.**

There is nothing to report under this Order.

**Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order, 1933.**

During the year 2,009 Irish cattle and sheep passed through Preston. 191 of these went to farm premises and then to the Public Abattoir ; 1,183 animals went direct for slaughter and 635 animals were sold in the Market and licensed to private buyers.

**Fowl Pests Orders, 1936-1954.**

A Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order has been in operation in Preston and district all the year. Only movement of poultry for immediate slaughter has been permitted, and licences have been issued for the movement of 73,038 birds. No poultry sales have been held in the Borough and one outbreak of the disease in the Borough was dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food officials.



**Poultry (Exposure for Sale) Order, 1937.**

As no poultry sales have been held in the Borough no action has been necessary under the above Order.

**Protection of Animals Acts, 1911-1912.**

The cattle market is regularly patrolled to prevent any infringement of the above Act and only minor actions requiring verbal cautions have occurred. No prosecution under this Act has been taken in the Borough.

**Table 80.**  
**Details of markets held.**

	Number of Sales	Number of Visits
Store Cattle and Sheep ... ..	48	48
Dairy Cattle ... ..	52	52
Fatstock Sales ... ..	53	53
Store Pigs ... ..	—	—
Horse Sales ... ..	8	8
Poultry Sales ... ..	—	—
Special Sales ... ..	—	—

**Table 81.**  
**Animals passing through market.**

	1963	1962	1961	1960
Store and Dairy Cattle ... ..	6,106	8,467	7,679	8,352
Fat Cattle ... ..	23,375	23,083	20,257	17,748
Sheep ... ..	49,583	50,172	45,780	41,757
Calves ... ..	20,765	19,420	17,317	16,901
Fat Pigs ... ..	28,312	30,019	31,730	31,076
Store Pigs ... ..	—	21,415	19,771	22,371
Horses ... ..	127	184	221	326



## Port Health Administration.

### Port Health District.

The Port Health District of Preston extends from Formby Point on the south to a point 2,350 yards south of Victoria Pier, South Shore, Blackpool, on the north. The dock, which is 3,200 feet long by 600 feet wide, covers 40 acres and is approached by the entrance basin 850 feet long by 300 feet wide, an area of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

The communicating locks are 550 feet long and 66 feet wide, with a depth of 29ft. 6in. at high water ordinary spring tide. The dock is situated within the county borough and is about 16 miles along the River Ribble from the sea.

The quays are over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. There are 170 acres of storage ground and 590,000 superficial feet of covered floor space.

The Port Medical Officer, his Deputy, and two Assistant Medical Officers are appointed Medical Inspectors for the Aliens Order 1953 and the Commonwealth Immigration Act 1962. No difficulties were experienced from the medical side during the time.

The improvement in the bacteriological standard of ships' drinking water tanks was maintained. Only three samples out of the twenty-one tanks tested had any coliform count and, of these three, only one tank showed the presence of faecal B. Coli. This latter tank after cleaning and sterilisation gave no further trouble.

There was a further increase in the sailings and services to Ireland utilising trailers and containers, 1963 being a record year in the nett tonnage of cargo handled. Two new services commenced during the year, one to Waterford and an additional Dublin service.

The laying of the new main drainage along the south side of the dock was completed. This included the construction of two pumping stations with sewage ejectors made necessary by the flat nature of the ground. A number of premises which originally discharged sewage direct into the river or via septic tanks are now connected to the new sewerage system and this reduces the general pollution in the river. Several of the old trough closets still require replacement together with the provision of additional accommodation.

Staffing difficulties were experienced due to the resignation of the Port Health Inspector in the early part of the year. This, combined with illness amongst Port Health staff, necessitated the training of additional staff to handle the increase in the amount of shipping using the Port.

The inclusion of the Port of Stockholm, Sweden, as an infected Port due to an outbreak of smallpox, in the spring and summer months, created additional work. The majority of foreign shipping using the Port is of Baltic origin and several ships arriving were from Sweden during this period. No cases of smallpox occurred.

Co-operation by H.M. Customs Officers, H.M. Immigration Officers, The Trinity House Pilots, the officials and staff of the Ribble Navigation and Preston Dock undertaking, the shipping agents and others who have been contacted about various matters, has assisted in the smooth working of the Authority's services.

**Section I—Staff.**

<b>Table 82.</b> <b>Staff</b>				
Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointment held
J.S.G. Burnett ..	Port Medical Officer	1.2.49	M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health
R.G. Murray ..	Deputy Port Medical Officer	12.5.60 to 21.4.63	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
I.G.P. Fraser ..	Deputy Port Medical Officer	10.6.63	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
N.M. Sampson ..	Port Health Inspector	3.3.58 to 19.4.63	Cert. R.S.I. Dip. Insp. Meat & Food	District Public Health Inspector
J.H. Pendlebury ..	Deputy Port Health Inspector Acting Port Health Inspector	21.8.62 to 19.4.63 19.4.63	Cert. P.H.I.E.B.	District Public Health Inspector
F. Yates .. ..	Deputy Port Health Inspector	17.7.55 to 21.8.62 and 19.4.63	Cert R.S.I. Cert Meat and Food	Housing Inspector Public Health Inspector

ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :  
 Health Department, Municipal Building, Preston.  
*Telephone No.*—Preston 54881.

PRIVATE ADDRESS :  
 Brook House, 252 Garstang Road, Fulwood, Preston.  
*Telephone No.*—Preston 77784.

**Section II—Amount of Shipping entering the district during the year.**

<b>Table 83.</b> <b>Ships entering the district during the year.</b>					
Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspectors	
Foreign ports ...	416	290,635	35	415	—
Coastwise	2,368	1,187,357	—	76	—
Total ...	2,784	1,477,992	35	491	—



## Section III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.

Table 84.

## Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.

<b>Passenger Traffic</b>	Number of passengers INWARDS...	...	...	6,427
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	...	...	6,792
<b>Passengers to and from : —</b>		Foreign ports		Irish Ferry service
<b>Passengers in:—</b>				
	Alien ... ..	20		} 6,317
	British ... ..	90		
<b>Passengers out:—</b>				
	Alien ... ..	6		} 6,758
	British ... ..	28		
<b>Cargo Traffic.</b>				
<b>Principal Imports.</b>				
Animal feeding stuffs, asphalt rock, bacon, bananas, bitumen, canned goods, china clay, citrus fruits, cloth goods, coconuts, confectionery, eggs, fertiliser, fish, flour, fuel oils, grain, hardboard, hides, lard, maize, meat, milk, milk products, petroleum, potatoes, poultry, potash, scrap iron, shell grit, starch, stone, sulphur, timber, wood pulp.				
<b>Principal Exports.</b>				
Barbed wire, canned goods, cloth goods, coal, coke, cotton, fruit, fuel oils, furniture, iron and steel, machinery, pitch, radio equipment, salt cake, scrap iron, tar, vehicles.				
Total imports	1961	1,086,467 tons.		
Total exports	1961	609,015 tons.		
Total imports	1962	1,146,570 tons.		
Total exports	1962	690,758 tons.		
Total imports	1963	1,197,002 tons.		
Total exports	1963	764,388 tons.		
<b>Principal ports from which ships arrive.</b>				
<b>Foreign—</b>				
North Africa :	Kenitra.			
North America :	Hantsford, Long View, New Richmond, New York Parrsboro N.S., Quebec, St. John, N.B., Vancouver, Weymouth, N.S., Windsor, N.S.			
Antilles :	Grenada, Kingstown, Port Castries, Port of Spain, Portsmouth, Roseau, St. George, St. Vincent, Vieux Fort.			
Cyprus :	Famagusta.			
Denmark :	Copenhagen, Frederiksund, Koge.			
Finland :	Helsingfors, Jacobstad, Kemi, Kotka, Mantyluoto, Oulo, Pori, Rauma, Topilla, Turku, Vasa, Yxpilia.			
France :	Bayonne, Blaye, Bordeaux, Brest, Cette, Dieppe, La Pallice, Le Treport, Lorient, Nantes, St. Nazaire.			
Germany :	Bremen, Hamburg, Wismar.			
Greece :	Kymassi.			
Holland :	Amsterdam, Delfzyl, Groningen, Rotterdam.			
Italy :	Ravenna.			
Norway :	Aalesund, Arendal, Bergen, Drammen, Fredrikstad, Haugesund, Kragero, Kristiansund, N., Larvick, Lousnes, Mo-i-Rana, Namsos, Narvick, Oplo, Oslo, Porsgrunn, Skien, Stavanger, Tofte, Tredestrand, Tromso, Trond- heim.			
Poland :	Gdansk, Gdynia, Stettin.			
Portugal :	Lexioes.			
Roumania :	Constanza.			
Spain :	Avilles, Burriana, Gandia, Malaja.			
Sweden :	Domsjo, Gefle, Gothenburg, Halmstad, Helsinborg, Hernosand, Hudiksvall, Karlsborg, Karlshamm, Karlstad, Malmo, Norrkoping, Oskarshamm, Pitea, Sundsvall, Westervick.			
U.S.S.R.	Archangel, Igarka, Kaliningrad, Leningrad, Murmansk, Onega, Tallin.			
British Isles :	Belfast, Cork, Coryton, Drogheda, Dublin, Dundalk, Fawley, Fowey, Greenore, Heysham, Larne, Liverpool, Londonderry, Manchester, Milford Haven, Par, Pen- maenmawr, Plymouth, Ramsey, Swansea, Waterford,			



There was little change in cargoes arriving in the port.

#### **Section IV—Inland Barge Traffic.**

There is no inland barge traffic from or to the Port of Preston.

#### **Section V—Water Supply.**

##### 1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR—

###### (a) *The District.*

The district receives its water from the Preston and District Water Board, and this is an upland surface water derived from the gathering grounds in the Forest of Bowland. The water is of good quality, well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

###### (b) *Shipping.*

Shipping is supplied with water from the district supply by means of a hose from a shore hydrant.

##### 2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Routine samples of drinking water are taken from ships using the Port and the Port Authority's own vessels and otherwise when necessary.

<b>Table 85.</b>				
<b>Water Samples.</b>				
From	Type	Number	Results	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Foreign Vessels ..	Bacteriological ..	13	10	3
Coastwise Vessels ..	Bacteriological ..	2	2	—
Port Authority Vessels ..	Bacteriological ..	6	6	—
Totals		21	18	3

No samples were taken for chemical analysis during the year.

The above figures again show the good state of drinking water and equipment generally and the trend towards better living conditions on board ship.

3. The supply of water to shipping is under the direct control of the Port Authority who employ a special staff for this purpose. All precautions necessary to prevent contamination of hoses and hydrants are taken.

4. There are no water boats in the Port of Preston.

## Section VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

### 1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS.

The list of infected areas is prepared from, and amended as necessary, with details obtained from the World Health Organisation in the Weekly Epidemiological Record and is drawn up in the form of the list supplied. Copies of the list are supplied to the Trinity House Pilotage Office, Preston, and H.M. Waterguard Office, Preston.

### 2. RADIO MESSAGES.

Preston is not a radio transmitting or receiving port.

### 3. NOTIFICATION OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO.

The Port Medical Officer is notified by telephone of any untoward circumstances on board an incoming vessel after such details have been passed to the Port Authority's barge at Lytham.

Cases of sickness are dealt with by the Boarding Medical Officer.

### 4. MOORING STATIONS.

By agreement with the Port Authority arrangements exist for the breasting off of any ship at the discharging berths allocated, where such action is considered necessary by the Port Medical Officer. This is done by placing one of the barges of about 20 feet beam which are always available between the vessel and the quay, whilst the vessel is subjected to the prescribed measures.

This arrangement obviates the necessity of moving the vessel from one berth to another and facilitates the discharge of her cargo whether during or when freed from control.

### 5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR—

#### (a) *Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases.*

All cases of infectious disease other than smallpox are removed to Deepdale Hospital, Blackpool Road, Preston.

#### (b) *Surveillance and follow-up of contacts.*

Surveillance is carried out as suggested in Section 18(2) and Section 37 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

#### (c) *Cleansing and Disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.*

The cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Inspector. Clothing, bedding, etc. are removed in the Health Department's disinfection vehicles to the disinfection plant at Deepdale Hospital for steam disinfection.

Arrangements are also in existence for persons to be cleansed and disinfested. This is carried out at Cuttle Street and Greenbank clinics the latter providing new modern facilities in replacement of the temporary facilities used at Ellen Street since the second world war.



## Section VII—Smallpox.

(1) The reception of smallpox cases into hospital is in the hands of the Regional Hospital Board who advise as to which hospital is available for such purpose. Normally, Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, is retained as the first regional hospital to admit cases of smallpox.

(2) Smallpox cases would be removed by ambulance belonging to Preston Corporation. The vaccinal state of the crews of these ambulances is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough of Preston.

### (3) SMALLPOX CONSULTANTS :

Dr. C. Metcalfe Brown, Town Hall, Manchester.  
Manchester Central 3377 and Ringway 4273 (Home).

Dr. D. C. Liddle, Monsall Isolation Hospital,  
Newton Heath, Manchester, 10.  
Collyhurst 2254 and Collyhurst 1944 (Home).

Dr. E. R. Peirce, 8 Grosvenor Road, Cressington Park, Liverpool, 19.  
Garston 1236.

Professor A. B. Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden,  
Liverpool, 3.  
Liverpool Central 8433 and Gateacre 2081 (Home).

(4) Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Department of Bacteriology, University of Liverpool, under the direction of Professor Downie.

## Section VIII—Venereal Disease.

Leaflets giving the undermentioned information as to location, days and hours of available facilities are distributed by the inspectors when vessels are visited :—

The Venereal Disease Clinic at the Preston Royal Infirmary is open at the following times :

Tuesday	...	...	5 p.m.—7 p.m.	Women.
Wednesday	...	...	5 p.m.—7 p.m.	Men.
Thursday	...	...	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Women.
Friday...	...	...	5 p.m.—7 p.m.	Men.

Male patients from ships likely to sail before the next male clinic can also be seen on Tuesdays or Thursdays.

A supply of glass slides has been issued to ships regularly using the port so that where a suspicion of the disease arises at sea a smear can be made at once and taken to the clinic when the ship arrives in Preston.

46 seamen attended for treatment at the clinic for the first time during the year.



**Section IX—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.**

<b>Table 86.</b> <b>Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.</b>				
Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No case or suspected case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever occurred during the year.

**Section X—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.**

No case of malaria occurred during the year.

**Section XI—Measures taken against ships with or suspected for plague.**

No ship infected with or suspected of carrying plague arrived during the year. In the event of such an occurrence, action in accordance with the measures outlined in Part 1 of the Fourth Schedule Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, would be pursued.

**Section XII—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.****(1) PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS.**

All foreign-going vessels are inspected in the following sequence.

- (a) Vessels from infected ports.
- (b) Vessels from non-infected ports.
- (c) Foreign-going vessels that have arrived from another port in the British Isles.

A rodent operator sets traps on vessels where evidence of rats is found and revisits these and other vessels from foreign ports while cargo is being discharged.

(2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE.

Rodents caught are placed in muslin bags, dipped in paraffin, labelled and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

Three rats were sent for examination during the year with negative results.

(3) ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DERATTING SHIPS.

The deratting of vessels prior to the issue of Deratting Certificates may be affected with hydrogen cyanide or sodium fluoroacetate.

The following contractors have intimated their willingness to operate in the port :

Hivey Fumigation Co. Ltd., Liverpool.

Rentokil Labs. Ltd., Birkenhead.

(4) PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS.

Rat-proofing was found in good condition on vessels inspected and no repairs or improvements were required.

<b>Table 87.</b> <b>Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.</b>									
Category									Number
Black rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Brown rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Species not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rats sent for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rats infected with plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Table 88.						
Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.						
No. of Deratting Certificates issued.					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
H.C.N.	Other fumigant					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	—	—	—	1	68	69

The one fumigation carried out using hydrogen cyanide was in respect of a foreign vessel carrying a cargo of potatoes and carrots from Cyprus. Out of the total of 10 black rats killed during the year seven were from this fumigation, and a possible reason for the small number found lay in the existence of a permanent wood lining surrounding the holds and shelterdeck space.

Permanent baiting of the banana boats has again kept the number of rodents found on board at a very low level. This coupled with the rat-proofing generally being of a fairly high standard in shipping using the port had lead to the issue of 68 exemption certificates.

**Table 89.**  
**Inspections of Ships for Nuisances.**

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices served		Defects Remedied
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Total number of ships inspected ... 491			
The following defects were found :—			
Vermin ... .. 5	—		4
Washplaces and fittings defective ... 1	—		1
Drainage defective ... .. 2	—		2
Sanitary accommodation defective ... 1	—	20	1
Food stores, preparation places and fittings defective and dirty ... 4	—		1
Drinking water system defective ... 4	—		2
Refuse accumulations... .. —	—		—
Smoke emissions ... .. 5	—		5
Total ... .. 22	—	20	16

Twenty vessels were found to have twenty-two defects or nuisances. Of the twenty-two defects four were due to dirty or defective catering facilities, five due to vermin, and five due to smoke emissions.

The smoke emissions occurred in the few remaining hand-fired coal-burning ships which trade regularly in the port. Overloading of the coal fires and too little draught were the main causes.

Out of the total of twenty-two defects, sixteen of them are known to have been remedied, the remaining six defects being on foreign vessels which have not yet returned to the port.



#### **Section XIV—Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934-1948.**

Mussel gathering is controlled by the Preston (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1923.

The estuary is still grossly polluted by sewage.

No samples of mussels or cockles were taken during the year.

#### **Section XV—Medical Inspection of Aliens.**

Preston was approved for the landing of aliens at the end of August, 1962.

It was not necessary to inspect any aliens during 1963.

Nine Commonwealth immigrants were medically examined during the year. One report was issued in respect of a woman likely to require major medical treatment, but she was permitted to enter the country.

#### **Section XVI—Miscellaneous.**

##### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD SHIP FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Arrangements for the interment of a deceased member of the crew of any vessel is the concern of the shipping agent and the following procedure would be adopted in the event of a death from infectious disease. The Superintendent of Mercantile Marine acting for the Ministry of Transport would be notified immediately. The body would be removed by the Health Department staff to the mortuary of the Deepdale Hospital, Preston for the purpose of local enquiry and verification of the cause of death.

##### FOOD INSPECTION.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1962.

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960.

Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.

Antioxidant in Food Regulations, 1958.

Fluorine in Food Regulations, 1959.

Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959.

Meat (Staining and Sterilizing) Regulations, 1960.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

Imported food consisted mainly of the following types :—

Apples, bacon, bananas, blackberries, canned meats, canned milks and creams, canned fruits and fishes, cheese, chocolate, citrus fruits, confectionery, eggs, frozen milk, herrings, ice cream powder, lard, meat, milk powder, potatoes, poultry, sausage.

Twelve samples of food were taken during the year. Five samples were forwarded to the Public Analyst with the following results :—

<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Result</i>
2 samples of fresh grapefruit ...	West Indies ...	Satisfactory.
3 samples of stewed steak ...	N. Ireland ...	1 Low meat content.

Seven samples were forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston for bacteriological examination.

Satisfactory results were obtained from the following :—

1 sample of canned steak.

6 samples of bagged mussels.

The following unsound foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered :—

					T.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bananas ...	...	...	...	...	73	1	—	23
Potatoes ...	...	...	...	...	14	15	—	—
Canned Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	4
Total ...					87	18	—	27

No infringement of the Public Health (Imported) Food Regulations regarding Official Certificates occurred.

1963 was a record year in the amount of nett tonnage of cargo imported from Ireland. The Dock Authority continued to install new and replace obsolete equipment for the discharge of vehicles and containers. There is a steady flow of food consignments entering the Port in this way and at times there were up to 35 arrivals of container-carrying vessels or vehicle ferries in a week. Regular visits are paid to these ships to check on consignments but it was not necessary to detain any of them during the year.

The issue of certificates of fitness for human consumption in respect of meat exported to the West Indies ceased during the early part of the year. All the meat concerned is brought from cold stores situated in other areas, direct by road to the ship, and the Authorities where the cold stores are situated now issue the necessary certificates.

The facilities for the removal of ships' refuse has long been a problem. The present arrangements consist of concrete block compounds containing a number of standard refuse bins. These compounds are conveniently placed on the quayside where access is made easy both for the emptying of refuse into the bins and for the removal of full ones by Corporation workmen. However, these facilities are constantly misused and refuse is spread on the floor of the compound and the surrounding quayside. Larger containers of 2-3 cubic yard capacity are available and could provide a partial solution to this problem.



## Welfare Services

### Residential and Domiciliary Welfare Services for Aged and Handicapped Persons.

#### RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

Accommodation for the aged and infirm continues to be provided in the following establishments and dwellings :—

Fulwood Civic Hostel ... ..	296 places
Ashton House ... ..	44 „
Sunny Bank ... ..	17 „
Wilson House ... ..	38 „
Ancillary flats (1-2 places) ... ..	34 flats

Throughout the year 173 persons were admitted to all the hostels, 107 from their own homes, 30 direct from hospital, 27 as re-admissions after periods of hospital treatment and 9 were without fixed abode. In addition 10 were transferred between hostels.

The number according to various age groups of the total of 183 is as follows :—

#### Civic Hostel, Fulwood—

Age up to 64 +	up to 69 +	up to 74 +	up to 79 +	up to 84 +	up to 89 +	90 +
8	23	24	35	29	19	4

#### Smaller Hostels—

—	5	11	9	11	4	1
---	---	----	---	----	---	---

Seven persons were transferred from the smaller units to the larger hostel and three were transferred from the larger hostel to the smaller ones.

Seven persons were admitted to hostel care during the holiday periods of their relatives.

At the end of the year the smaller homes were full to capacity and there was a small waiting list of three women and two men awaiting admission. There was a reserve of accommodation at the Civic Hostel, Fulwood, but the majority of the vacancies were on the male side, as out of a total of thirty-one places, three only were on the female side. At the end of the year 265 persons were in residence at this hostel, 34 being from other local authority areas.

Special expenditure at the Civic Hostel amounted to some £1,940, and consisted of covered work in connection with the renewal of drains, renewal of sink units in the main kitchen, the provision of handrails to the first floor corridor and the repair and decoration of a corridor adjacent to the kitchen. These works have now been completed and have added greatly to the modernisation of the building and facilities for the residents.

Ancillary services provided at the Civic Hostel are well patronised, the most popular being television and the library service.

Hair styling for the women continues to be very popular and they avail themselves of this service as often as possible.



Winter concerts were also arranged for the Fulwood Hostel residents and when required, for the residents of the smaller homes.

Annual outings were also arranged for all residents of the homes.

One of the ancillary services provided, which has proved very beneficial to all and is certainly high in the popularity poll, is that of chiropody. Sessions for chiropody are held twice a week at the Fulwood Hostel and one other is arranged so that Ashton House and Wilson House have two sessions held there and Sunny Bank one session every five weeks.

The following number of sessions were held and treatments given during the year :—

				<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Treatments</i>
Fulwood Civic Hostel	...	...	...	92	806
Ashton House	...	...	...	20	182
Wilson House	...	...	...	19	178
Sunny Bank	...	...	...	10	104
Total				141	1,270

There was a live waiting list of 25 for the tenancies of the flats lying adjacent to Wilson House. This list is comprised of nine two-member units and sixteen one-member units. During 1963 three two-member units were granted tenancies.

General oversight of the flat residents is provided by the hostel staff who have been responsible where necessary for calling in doctors and relatives, making meals, fires, and arranging domiciliary services. In practice some service is provided for the residents at least once per week on average.

#### OTHER HOSTELS.

To meet the special needs of handicapped and aged persons use is made of other local authority and voluntary association's homes. At year end thirty-five persons were being accommodated. Of these, sixteen were in homes for the Blind, twelve at the William Wilding Galloway Home, Penwortham, two at the Oaklands Home, Holmfirth, one at the Godfrey Ermen Home, Southport, and one at the Springhill Home, Nelson.

Seven persons were in Epileptic Colonies. Five being in Langho and two at Maghull, Liverpool.

One aged deaf person is at the Home for the Deaf, Blackpool.

Use has been made of the Group Captain Cheshire Homes, three severely handicapped persons being accommodated, one at Spofforth Hall, Harrogate and two at 'Honresfeld', Littleborough. The Alexian Brothers Home, Manchester, and Welwyn Home for the Old and Disabled, Southport is providing care for two other handicapped persons and St. Teresa's, Blackpool for one person. Stella Matutina Convent, Lytham, Pentecostal Eventide Home, Wakefield and Bushells Hospital, Goosnargh provide care for five elderly persons.

Table 90 shows the number of persons classified according to handicap, in various hostels, at the end of the year.

<div>Table 90.</div> <div>Persons resident in accommodation on 31st December, 1963.</div>										
<div>Descriptions of persons accommodated</div>	<div>In premises managed by the Council</div>		<div>In accommodation provided on behalf of the Council</div>				<div>No. of persons accom- modated for whom other local auth- orities are responsible</div>		<div>Total No. of persons for whom the Council are respon- sible</div>	
			<div>By other local authorities</div>		<div>By voluntary organisa- tions</div>					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<div>Not materially handi- capped—</div>										
<div>aged ... ..</div>	76	100	—	—	—	6	6	9	70	97
<div>not aged ... ..</div>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<div>Blind—</div>										
<div>aged ... ..</div>	2	4	—	—	2	11	—	—	4	15
<div>not aged ... ..</div>	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
<div>Deaf—aged ... ..</div>	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<div>Epileptic—</div>										
<div>aged ... ..</div>	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
<div>not aged ... ..</div>	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	5
<div>Other physically handi- capped—</div>										
<div>aged ... ..</div>	61	77	—	—	—	—	7	4	54	73
<div>not aged ... ..</div>	4	9	—	—	5	1	—	1	9	9
<div>Mentally handicapped—</div>										
<div>aged ... ..</div>	4	14	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	10
<div>not aged ... ..</div>	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
<div>Total ...</div>	150	211	2	3	10	21	16	19	146	216

### Temporary Accommodation.

Temporary accommodation was provided for families in the old nursery block section of the Civic Hostel, Fulwood, until November, 1963. During the period covering from the beginning of the year, three families were accommodated comprising three adults and twelve children for a total of 643 days.



Of the families accommodated placement was found for one family and the other two were transferred to the other unit of accommodation, 1 Maudland Bank, which had previously been reserved for families requiring extensive help and care but now is used for short term cases. Shortly after transfer to Maudland Bank, one of these families was helped to obtain private accommodation and another was re-housed by the Corporation.

Since the adapted premises in Maudland Bank were opened in 1953 a total of nineteen families have been rehoused.

The following table shows the number in care at the year end :—

<div>Table 91.</div> <div>Persons in temporary accommodation.</div>										
Description of persons accommodated	In premises managed by the Council		In accommodation provided on behalf of the Council				No. of persons accommodated for whom other local authorities are responsible		Total No. of persons for whom the Council are responsible	
			By other local authorities		By voluntary organisations					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PERSONS OVER 16—										
(a) evicted ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
(b) others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN—										
(a) evicted ...	9		—		—		—		9	
(b) others ...	—		—		—		—		—	
Total ...	12		—		—		—		12	

### Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

The degree of disability and the circumstances of each case vary enormously. The first requirement is expert medical and social diagnosis to identify precise needs. The assessment of needs should be made early and accurately to ensure that people are given the kind of help they require at the right time and in the right way, thereby preventing or postponing the need for residential or hospital care. The principle aim of the Welfare Services is to enable people to remain in their own homes as long as possible.

Employment, social clubs and centres, holidays and outings and the provision of transport are vital to handicapped persons. The services provided are summarised below :—

- the ascertainment of handicapped persons ;
- assistance in overcoming the effects of their disabilities and arranging for the provision of such treatment as may be required ;
- advice and guidance on personal problems ;



- (d) instruction in handicrafts and simple diversionary occupations, and the teaching of the blind to read Braille and Moon ;
- (e) the provision of social and recreational facilities ;
- (f) home visiting and practical assistance in the home ;
- (g) facilities for transport and holidays ;
- (h) assistance in securing employment in open industry, and the provision of sheltered employment in special Workshops.

These services apply, with necessary modifications, to the blind and partially sighted, the general classes of handicapped persons and the deaf and hard of hearing. The services may be provided directly or through the agency of voluntary organisations or a combination of both.

### **Blind and Partially Sighted.**

There were 326 blind persons registered with the Authority as at the 31st December, 1963, 118 men, 205 women and three female children. Of these 59 men and 172 women were of pensionable age. Out of a total of 59 men between the ages of 16 and 65 years, 36 were working, 24 being employed in open industry and 12 in sheltered workshops, and out of a total of 33 women between the ages of 16 and 60, 5 were employed in open industry and 12 in sheltered workshops.

There were 7 men and 15 women in residential accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and 2 men and 11 women were in hospital. Of the blind with other handicaps in addition to their blindness, 3 men and 6 women were suffering from mental illness and 18 men and 29 women had various physical disabilities.

On the partially sighted register there were 27 men, 15 being 65 years or over and 81 women of whom 68 were aged 60 or over.

During the year the ophthalmologist examined 70 persons, of these twenty-one were re-examinations. One person was decertified from the partially sighted register having gained useful vision after surgical treatment. Six were reclassified blind and fourteen recertified partially sighted. In addition to those reclassified blind, three men and twenty-one women were admitted to the register as new cases and to the partially sighted register six men and nineteen women.

The three Home Teachers of the Blind made 4,003 domiciliary visits during the year for the purpose of administering to the needs of the blind. They helped the blind on 389 occasions by doing domestic chores and letter writing. Braille was taught to 3 persons who had 45 lessons between them, and Moon to 2 persons involving 26 lessons. Handicrafts were taught to six people, 112 lessons being given.

Besides these domiciliary visits the Home Teachers attend the Handicapped Persons' Workshop and Social Centre on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons to organise social activities and to give handicraft instructions respectively. An average of 50 persons attended the Centre for pastime occupations throughout the year and between them they had 1,547 lessons. Social and recreational activities had an average attendance of 33 persons.

Tuesday and Wednesday evenings are devoted to social, recreational and educational events and these activities had an average attendance of 30.

In March the blind, who because of an additional disablement found it impossible to use buses, were provided with transport for the first time. During the remaining part of the year 178 journeys were made by the Welfare ambulance with an average load per journey of 12 persons. Dinners were provided for blind persons for the first time in June and by the end of the year 733 meals had been served, an average of 13 per day. A charge of 1s. 6d. is made for mid-day meals provided at the Handicapped Persons' Centre.

During the course of the year arrangements were made for the issue of 245 bus passes, 229 wireless licences and 24 dog licences.

A total of 17 persons used the National Library Service for the Blind.

At the end of the year there were 42 Braille readers and 8 Moon readers on the blind register.

There are 11 blind persons with talking books and 45 blind persons have wireless sets provided through the agency of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. The Rediffusion service provided 107 wireless speakers at a reduced rental to the blind during the year.

The Chiropody service was used by 35 blind and 12 partially sighted persons who, in 30 sessions, had 134 and 42 treatments respectively at the Handicapped Persons' Centre.

At Christmas 93 blind and 16 partially sighted housebound persons received a gift of either chocolate, cigarettes or tobacco according to their choice.

Five concerts were held during the winter and these had an average attendance of 85. The Christmas Party was attended by 133 blind persons.

A total of 56 blind persons attended the annual Summer Outing which was to Levens Hall, and 75 blind persons participated in the annual trip to Fleetwood and Blackpool.

## **Employment.**

There were 29 blind persons employed in open industry at the end of the year, which is an increase of one over last year.

The Institute for the Blind, Fulwood, provides sheltered workshop employment and training of the blind on behalf of the Authority which is responsible for augmenting the earnings of approved workers up to an agreed national level. The Authority also makes a grant towards the expenses of the Institute in administering the Workshop for the Blind. The Ministry of Labour pay trainees during their period of training.

At the end of the year 24 persons were in employment at the Blind Workshop and one man was undergoing training.

Maximum effort continues to be made to place blind persons in suitable employment and close liaison exists between the staff of the Authority and the appropriate officials of the Ministry of Labour.



### **General Classes of Handicapped.**

At the end of the year there were 260 men and 363 women registered as physically handicapped persons. Of these totals 206 men and 189 women were of working age. There were 58 male and 50 female children registered on the 31st December, 1963.

The Health Visiting staff made 1,073 domiciliary visits to handicapped persons during the year and the Social Welfare Officers of the Welfare Section made 103 visits.

Handicraft, recreational and social activities are provided at the Social Centre on Mondays and Thursdays of each week from 10.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Two handicraft sessions are held under the guidance of a handicraft teacher on Monday and Thursday of each week at the Handicapped Persons' Centre and an average of 38 persons attended each session receiving between them 1,777 lessons. A total of 12 housebound handicapped persons had handicraft instruction in their own homes, 172 lessons being given.

Recreational activities held at the Centre on two afternoons a week had an average daily attendance of 11 persons. Evening social activities, excluding concerts, attracted a nightly average of 53 persons. These events covered social, recreational and educational activities.

Five winter concerts were given for the physically handicapped and an average of 99 persons attended them. The annual Christmas Party was attended by 172 physically handicapped people, the highest number since the opening of the Centre.

Mid-day meals are provided at the Centre upon request for a charge of 1s. 6d. and 1,943 meals were provided during the year to handicapped persons, an average of 19 per day.

The Welfare Ambulance made 584 journeys to and from the Centre for the purpose of moving handicapped people who, because of the severity of their complaints, found it impossible to use buses.

A total of 25 chiropody sessions were held at the Centre throughout the year, 47 physically handicapped people had their feet attended to and 265 treatments were given.

The annual Outing for the Physically Handicapped was to Levens Hall, nr. Kendal, and 65 physically handicapped persons participated.

Christmas gifts of either chocolates, cigarettes or tobacco were distributed to a total of 95 housebound persons.

### **Deaf and Hard of Hearing.**

A close liaison continues to be maintained between the Welfare staff of this Authority and that of the North and East Lancashire Welfare Association for the Deaf who carry out Welfare services for the deaf and hard of hearing. The Council is represented on the Association. A per capita grant of £20.15.11 for each registered deaf person residing within the Borough, excluding children and persons resident in Part III accommodation, was made by the Authority to the Association. A total of 75 persons attracted the grant and the annual contribution by the Authority amounted to £1,559.13.9.



Table 92 shows the number of persons included on the various registers of handicapped persons arranged according to age, sex and handicap.

<b>Table 92.</b> <b>Number of persons registered on 31st December, 1963, in accordance with handicap and age group.</b>							
Age Group	Sex	Blind	Partially sighted	Deaf	Hard of Hearing	Other handicapped Persons	Totals
1+	M.	—	—	2	1	2	5
	F.	—	—	—	1	4	5
5+	M.	—	—	3	10	23	36
	F.	—	1	2	6	12	21
10+	M.	—	—	4	20	33	57
	F.	3	—	1	8	34	46
15+	M.	3	3	6	6	29	47
	F.	—	—	4	7	40	51
20+	M.	6	4	7	4	44	65
	F.	1	1	5	3	35	45
30+	M.	7	3	9	1	24	44
	F.	4	2	8	3	28	45
40+	M.	11	—	4	2	27	44
	F.	10	1	6	1	31	49
50+	M.	21	1	7	2	54	85
	F.	18	8	6	4	55	91
60+	M.	11	—	1	1	28	41
	F.	20	4	3	6	44	77
65+	M.	13	5	—	5	21	44
	F.	26	11	3	7	45	92
70+	M.	27	6	4	5	26	68
	F.	64	34	4	7	59	168
80+	M.	11	2	—	—	4	17
	F.	38	15	1	5	17	76
85+	M.	5	3	—	1	2	11
	F.	15	4	—	—	9	28
90+	M.	3	—	—	—	1	4
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	9
	Total	326	108	90	116	731	1,371

### Handicapped Persons' Workshop and Social Centre.

The principal desire in the mind of a severely handicapped person is to be as self-reliant as his, or her, disability permits, and to live a life as nearly normal as possible. The need may be for satisfactory occupation, or a social life, recreation and variety of interests.

The Handicapped Person's Centre was built to make the aims and needs of the disabled outlined above realisable to convert their hopes into facts.

The aims of the Handicapped Persons' Centre are four :—

- (1) The restoration of independence ;
- (2) The provision of work under sheltered conditions for severely disabled workers ;
- (3) To provide handicraft facilities ;
- (4) To provide recreation, educational and social activities.

In many cases the Centre has become the hub around which the lives of those who attend rotate. It never ceases to be a cause of wonderment to witness the remarkable changes which attendance at the Centre so often brings about. Apathy, depression and despondency give way to alertness, cheerfulness and hope. By the encouragement to 'socialise' an atmosphere is created at the Centre which enables the handicapped to be of psychological help to one another. A revived interest in life and other people soon becomes evident in the most introvert. In terms of human happiness and the rehabilitation of morale the Centre is doing valuable work.

In October an exhibition of articles made by handicapped persons was held at the Centre instead of the annual Sale of Work of previous years.

The exhibition was open for five days and some 500 people took the opportunity to look around. On show were knitted goods, embroidery, soft toys, needlework, basketry, canework, rugwork, metalwork and woodwork.

The Exhibition was a success, orders being placed for goods to the value of £216. The Centre Concert Party continued to be in demand during the year giving several concerts in and around Preston.

### **Domiciliary Visiting and Care.**

Visiting of the aged is carried out by health visitors. During the year 3,233 such visits were made. On the initial visit immediate needs are met, a case history compiled and when necessary follow-up visits carried out. Members of the staff of the Welfare Section devote part of their time to enquiries into application for hostel admission, flats and protection of property.

In addition to the work of the health department as a whole, in the care of the aged, a vast amount of voluntary work is carried on in the town by Church groups and various other organisations. It is very difficult to obtain precise information as to what has and is being done, but an attempt is now being made to channel the resources available so that overlapping does not occur. Of the known work of some of the voluntary bodies, the following is a brief summary.

The Preston Council of Social Service through its Old Peoples' Welfare Committee, help in the regular visiting of old people living alone.

A Chiropody service is operated by members of the Women's Voluntary Service at a Darby & Joan Club. A luncheon club has also been started by this organisation. The Busy Bee Club provides, each Monday, facilities for handicrafts and social activities.

There are two other clubs also providing recreational and social activities for the aged. These are the Old Men's Brotherhood and the Catherine Beckett Club.



The various organising bodies arrange outings for their members and at Christmas time make certain that all in need have a food parcel. A monetary allowance is made to deserving cases from the Mayor's fund.

### Protection of Property.

The moveable property of ten persons admitted to hospital was taken into safe keeping.

No property required to be safeguarded in respect of persons admitted to hostel care. Relations disposing of household effects. In all cases where persons were admitted to residential care the Police were notified if the premises were left unoccupied.

### Interments.

Under the provision of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948, the Welfare Section has arranged for the burial of fifteen deceased persons for whom no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the bodies had or were being made.

Interments are arranged in accordance with set recommendations with agreed scales of charges.

Full funeral costs were recovered from the estate of the deceased in eleven instances, and part of the costs recovered in four cases.

**Table 93.**  
**Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons.**  
**January 1st—December 31st, 1963.**

	Cause of Disability				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	Total
1. No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which sect. F of Form B.D.8 recommends :—					
(a) No Treatment ..	2	—	—	4	6
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	15	2	—	12	29
Total .. ..	17	2	—	16	35
2. No. of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	9	2	—	9	20



**Table 94.**  
**Follow-up of Registered Partially Sighted Persons**  
**January 1st—December 31st, 1963.**

	Cause of Disability				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	Total
1. No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which sect. F of Form B.D.8 recommends :—					
(a) No Treatment ..	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	11	3	—	11	25
Total .. ..	12	3	—	11	26
2. No. of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	9	3	—	11	23

### **National Assistance Acts, 1948 & 1951.**

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951 during the year.

## APPENDIX I

*Report submitted to Health Committee, 19th February, 1963*

### **PROPOSED No. 8 SMOKE CONTROL AREA**

The Committee's attention is drawn to the impending changes occurring in that part of the town north of Larkhill Convent, lying between Manchester Road and London Road and extending roughly northwestwards to the point of junction of North Road and Park Road.

This area which is roughly triangular in shape consists at its southwest end of the recently declared clearance area above which is the large area of land recently occupied by Horrockses Crewdson factories and now the subject of redevelopment proposals whilst the apex of the triangle is being redeveloped now in association with the bus station and new road plans.

It would seem, therefore, that the time is opportune for declaring this as an area of smokelessness and since it abuts on to the eastward boundaries of the confirmed No. 1 and 3 Orders and the unconfirmed No. 6 Order it is geographically convenient also.

#### **Definition of the Area.**

The area of the County Borough of Preston which lies within a line commencing at the junction of the centre line of North Road and Park Road, then proceeding south-eastwards along the centre line of Park Road across Church Street to and along the centre line of Stanley Street and along the centre line of London Road to the centre line of Albyn Street East, then south-westwards along the centre line of Albyn Street East to the centre line of George Street, then north-westwards along the centre line of George Street to the centre line of Larkhill Street, then south-westwards along the centre line of Larkhill Street to the centre line of Albyn Bank Road, then north-westwards along the centre line of Albyn Bank Road to the centre line of Carr Street, then south-westwards along the centre line of Carr Street to the centre line of Princess Street, then north-westwards along the centre line of Princess Street to the point on that line opposite the northern corner of the bonded warehouse in Princess Street, then south-westwards along the north-western boundary of the bonded warehouse to the point where it joins the north-eastern boundary of the premises Nod. 137 Manchester Road, then north-westwards along the north-eastern boundaries of the premises Nod. 133, 135 and 137 Manchester Road and south-westwards along the south-eastern boundary of the premises Nod. 131 Manchester Road to the point immediately opposite on the centre line of Manchester Road, then north-westwards along the centre line of Manchester Road to the centre line of Church Street, then westwards along the centre line of Church Street to the centre line of North Road, then northwards along the centre line of North Road to the centre line of Fell Street, then westwards along the centre line of Fell Street to the centre line of Tithebarn Street, then northwards along the centre line of Tithebarn Street to the centre line of North Road, then northwards along the centre line of North Road to the point of commencement.

SIZE OF THE AREA : 63 acres approximately.



## NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF PREMISES WITHIN THE AREA :

A. *Premises likely to be demolished in the near future.*

Dwellings in Development C.P.O.	...	...	...	...	...	98
Other buildings in Development C.P.O.	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dwellings in Housing Act C.P.O.	...	...	...	...	...	641
Other buildings in Housing Act C.P.O.	...	...	...	...	...	33
						<hr/> 790

B. *Premises likely to remain for smoke control.*

Dwellings (including private flats in public houses, shops and other commercial premises)	...	...	...	...	...	146
Industrial premises (vacant—2)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Commercial premises (vacant—3) (Shops, workshops, warehouses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	109
Schools, Churches, Church Halls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12
Offices occupied by Government Departments	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other offices	...	...	...	...	...	8
Restaurants, clubs, public houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	17
Motor vehicle repair and service garages	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 309
Total premises in the area						<hr/> 1,099

## COST OF CONVERSION :

In this town centre area most of the dwellings are old in type and there is a high proportion of non-standard fireplaces and old oven ranges. Complete replacement of these fireplaces will be necessary for satisfactory burning of smokeless fuel.

In 3 cases the coal-fired oven ranges provide the only means of cooking and when these ranges are changed to modern fireplaces alternative cooking facilities, either gas or electric, will need to be provided.

Of the 146 dwellings in the area, 142 require alterations and the estimated total cost of these is £3,353, an average of £23.19.0 per dwelling.

## FUEL REPLACEMENT :

It is estimated that some 2,700 tons of solid fuel per annum are presently consumed in this area. Some 790 premises will ultimately be demolished and any dwellings that are erected subsequently on the cleared sites will, in accordance with Corporation policy, be space heated by gas or by electricity. For the dwellings that will remain subject to the provisions of a smoke control order it is anticipated that 380 tons of solid smokeless fuel will be required together with a further 50 tons used in other premises making a total of 430 tons.

## INDUSTRIAL PREMISES AND EXEMPTIONS :

Eight premises have automatic oil-fired space heating plants installed in recent years and are in consequence exempted under the conditions of the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1957.

Two foundries have cupola metal melting furnaces which are incapable of being operated continuously without the emission of some smoke and it would be proper to provide conditional exemption for them from the operation of S.11 of the Act.

There are no material problems in relation to the plant at present in operation in other industrial premises.

## OTHER EXEMPTIONS :

Certain dwellings and business premises do not possess a gas supply and it would be reasonable to give authority for the use of sticks and paper for lighting in appropriate cases.

Properties covered by the Preston Town Development Order 1960 and the Housing C.P.O. about to be made in respect of the recently declared clearance area should be exempted to cover any overlapping period between the coming into operation of the proposed smoke control order and the vacation of the properties to be demolished.

It is recommended that the above described area be made the subject of a smoke control order and that the order should come into operation on the 1st September, 1964.

J. S. G. BURNETT,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Municipal Building,  
Preston.  
18th February, 1963.



## APPENDIX II

*Report submitted to Health Committee, 20th August, 1964<sup>3</sup>*

### **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956**

#### **Proposed Ninth Smoke Control Area—Savick and Larches**

Since the first proposals for making Preston a smoke-free town were submitted to the Health Committee in September 1955 the council has approved the making of eight orders covering approximately 846 acres, more than 13% of the town area, and involving over 6,000 dwellings representing about 16% of the total dwellings in the town.

With the exception of the No. 5 Order, which deals with the area of the Longridge Trading Estate, the orders cover a single area stretching from north of the town centre south-eastwards almost to London Road Bridge and south-westwards to the English Electric works and the Dock sidings.

The Council's proposals have envisaged the application of orders not only to areas of redevelopment but also to 'new estates where very largely suitable firegrates were already installed.'

It would now seem opportune to extend smoke control to this category of area commencing in the extreme west of the town to include Savick as far east as Ashton-on-Ribble Secondary Modern School and Larches as far east as Pedder's Lane.

Data relative to this suggested ninth zone of smokelessness are set out below.

#### DEFINITION OF THE AREA :

The area of the County Borough of Preston which lies within a line commencing at the intersection of the centre lines of Pedder's Lane and Blackpool Road, then proceeding westwards along the centre line of Blackpool Road to the point opposite the south-eastern corner of the grounds of Ashton-on-Ribble County Secondary School, then northwards along the eastern boundary of the school grounds and along the eastern boundary of Savick housing estate across the Savick Brook to the Preston County Borough boundary, then generally westwards along the Borough boundary to Leyland Bridge in Lea Road, then southwards along the Borough boundary in Lea Road and continuing southwards, south-westwards and southwards along the Borough boundary partly in Greavestown Lane and partly across open land to a point in the River Ribble, then generally eastwards along the Borough boundary to the point due south of No. 2 lock gate, then northwards directly to No. 2 lock gate, then north-westwards along the eastern wall of the dock basin, then northwards to the commencement of and along the centre line of the roadway immediately to the east of the boiler house and storage tanks of the Esso Petroleum Company Limited to the intersection of the centre line of that road with the centre line of Chain Caul Road, then westwards along the centre line of Chain Caul Road to the point immediately opposite the south-western corner of the premises occupied by Lancashire Tar

Distillers Limited, then northwards along the western boundary of that Company's premises and continuing northwards on the same line to a point on the boundary line between Savick Ward and Ashton Ward, then eastwards along the ward boundary line to the intersection of the centre lines of Watery Lane and Pedder's Lane, then northwards along the centre line of Pedder's Lane to the point of commencement.

SIZE OF THE AREA : 491 acres approximately.

#### NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF PREMISES WITHIN THE AREA :

						Dwellings	Other Premises
<i>A. Local Authority owned.</i>							
Dwellings erected since 5th July, 1956	...	...				613	
Dwellings erected before 5th July, 1956	...	...				807	
Lock-up shops	...	...	...	...	...		11
Schools	...	...	...	...	...		4
Hostels	...	...	...	...	...		2
Stores	...	...	...	...	...		1
Library	...	...	...	...	...		1
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...		3
<i>B. Privately owned.</i>							
Dwellings erected since 5th July, 1956	...	...				17	
Dwellings erected before 5th July, 1956	...	...				140	
Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...		3
Lock-up shops	...	...	...	...	...		1
Churches and church halls	...	...	...	...	...		4
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...		2
Motor service and filling stations	...	...	...	...	...		2
Stores	...	...	...	...	...		1
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...		2
Totals						1,577	37

#### COST OF CONVERSION :

##### *A. Local authority owned dwellings.*

613 dwellings have been erected since 5th July, 1956, have approved appliances already fitted and with four exceptions have also gas ignition.

Of the 807 dwellings erected earlier 119 need no alterations and in the remainder approximately 85% need only the provision of gas ignition. The total cost is estimated to be £6,200 or £9 per house affected.

##### *B. Privately owned dwellings.*

17 dwellings erected since 5th July, 1956, are required by law to be equipped with approved appliances and are excluded by the provisions of the Act from grant payments.



The remaining 140 houses are mainly of modern design and mostly will require a simple form of conversion plus gas ignition for on the average two fireplaces per house. Some large older houses with oven ranges and non-standard fireplaces will require a more expensive form of conversion but it is estimated that the total cost will be in the region of £2,800 or about £21 per house affected.

#### FUEL REPLACEMENT :

This will depend on the decision of the Housing Committee as to the type of alternative heating to be provided but assuming that a simple conversion to solid smokeless fuel heating is the rule then approximately 4,000 tons of such fuel would be needed, the remaining energy requirements being met by electricity or gas.

The demand for premium fuel last winter fell well short of the supply and difficulty in meeting this new load is not anticipated.

#### EXEMPTIONS :

Three schools are equipped with automatic coal-fired boilers and two of these are exempt from the provisions of Section II of the Act by reason of their construction having been completed subsequent to the 31st December, 1956. The third school could be given exemption in the suggested order. These exemptions are subject to the provision that the plant be 'so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke' and none of the plants conform to this standard at present.

Similarly the oil-fired installations at the Dock oil depot are exempt by virtue of the Exempted Fireplaces Order of 1957 subject to the same qualification as quoted above.

Authority for the use of sticks and paper for kindling may require to be given in those few instances where a gas service is not already provided to a house.

#### DATE OF OPERATION OF ORDER :

Any order that is made could reasonably operate from 1st August, 1964.

J. S. G. BURNETT,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

Municipal Building,  
Preston.  
14th August, 1963.



# ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION ... ..	146
A. GENERAL INFORMATION ... ..	148
B. ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS ... ..	149
C. SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS ... ..	151
D. HANDICAPPED PUPILS ... ..	152
E. SPECIALIST CLINICS ... ..	161
F. SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE ... ..	162
G. ANCILLARY SERVICES ... ..	163
H. PREVENTION OF INFECTION ... ..	163
I. HEALTH EDUCATION ... ..	164
J. OTHER PROVISION ... ..	165
APPENDIX—STATISTICAL DATA ... ..	167

# INTRODUCTION

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE  
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The medical inspection of school children started in Preston in 1908 and since then has continued without interruption. In the intervening 56 years much has happened and at least in their physical attributes both the school child and the school have altered almost out of recognition. As a consequence though the basic principles of inspection have remained largely unchanged the nature of the problem and therefore the method of handling it have altered.

The following report on the health of the school child during 1963, for the preparation of which Dr. Purdom is responsible, is deliberately phased to highlight what is important today in this field of activity. Basically we are now concerned with the finding of abnormality or handicap as early as possible, for seeing that medical treatment is made available through the National Health Service Acts and for determining the nature of educational treatment that is necessary and seeing that it is provided. We are concerned with the prevention of illness and so with the application of immunity measures that will prevent disease and we are concerned with health education as it relates to school children and to the giving of advice on matters that if ignored may result in future ill health, misery or death.

As to the first of these, medical science has developed so rapidly in the post-war years that both the need for and the means of initial investigation have been transferred to the pre-school years so that congenital handicap is being detected and remedial measures applied at earlier ages with consequential benefit to the child when he is ready for school. Since all handicap is not congenitally acquired and can develop insidiously during school life the search must continue in that period. Since so many schoolchildren today are fit and healthy it has been argued that the system of periodic inspection of all children is less remunerative of results for the time and effort expended on it than an alternative system of detailed examinations of selected children. Consideration was therefore given to the adoption of the system of selective examination but the medical staff after mature reflection were of the opinion that the older system as operated in Preston in association with the regular special examination of selected children by doctors in their own schools was satisfactory and a change was not merited. The ascertainment of handicap, the determination of treatment, medical and educational, and its provision have reached a high standard in Preston and the difficulties that exist are almost entirely related to the shortage of staff possessing the necessary qualifications to fill the staff establishment.

As to the second task the immunity position of the school child in respect of those diseases for which specific measures are available is high except perhaps in tetanus and this is a position that will be corrected over the next year or two. The absence of diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis in the school population is the measure by which the cost of this project must be judged.

Health education, the third main task, is a newer measure and the methods of its application are still not fully understood and not fully worked out. Its application may have had some association with the marked reduction in head-louse infestation. Whether it will have had any effect on smoking has yet to be seen. Certainly mass smoking is no more than a habit sedulously encouraged for the sake of private gain. But it was not always fashionable and it has become much less fashionable among the more discerning members of the medical profession, the smoking habits of which have altered materially since the end of the last war, and as the trend of smoking amongst doctors has diverged from that of the population as a whole so has the lung cancer mortality rate for doctors. The main weight of attack must clearly be directed at the young to prevent the habit being formed and example no less than exhortation must be used if the school child is to be influenced. The teaching profession is thus in a responsible and challenging situation. Since it is no less intelligent than its medical counterpart it has the same personal responsibility for recognising the writing on the wall. At the same time it knows that almost every child at some time in its school life idolises a teacher and it knows that tobacco smoke regularly filling a staff room will cause doubt and anxiety in the minds of many younger children and cynicism in the minds of some older ones. This must be a very real problem for some teachers.

As will be seen from a perusal of the following pages the health of the Preston school child is good. The service to the school child would be better if we could find more doctors, dentists, speech therapists and physiotherapists.

J. S. G. BURNETT,

*School Medical Officer.*



# SCHOOL HEALTH REPORT 1963

## A.—GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. Statistical Data.

Statistical data, including the cost of the School Health Service and tables relating to the medical inspection of school children will be found in the Appendix at the end of the report.

### 2. Staffing.

There were several changes in the staff during the year.

- (a) *Medical Officers.*—Dr. N. Ridehalgh retired in August after 13 years service as school medical officer, and Dr. K. C. Pasi left in the same month to take up another appointment, after four years service with this Authority. Only one of these vacancies was filled before the end of the year, Dr. B. G. Farrell commencing duty in November. With an establishment of six doctors devoting approximately fifty per cent of their time to school health duties and a school population of 18,885, the medical staffing was equivalent to one full-time doctor for every 6,295 pupils.
- (b) *Dental Officers.*—The only full-time dentist was the Senior Dental Officer. There was part-time assistance from one dentist throughout the year and from a second during the last quarter.
- (c) *Clinic Nurses and Health Visitors.*—At the end of the year there were six clinic nurses and 25 health visitors (including two who undertook part-time duties only). This represents an improvement in the staffing from last year, although with fewer clinic nurses more school health duties devolved on health visitors.
- (d) *Ancillary Staff.*—Since the death of Miss A. Harrison in February, the physiotherapy service has been maintained on a part-time basis and only at the Open Air School Clinic. There were two part-time speech therapists for the first quarter of 1963. Thereafter treatments were continued by one of the therapists who, however, left at the end of the year.

### 3. School Population.

Table 95 below shows the number of schools of various types in Preston and the number of children on the roll at 23rd December, 1963. No schools were closed and no new ones were opened during the year.

**Table 95.**  
**School Population.**

Type of School	No. of Schools	No. on Roll
Primary ... ..	33	10,599
Secondary ... ..	10	4,726
Secondary Grammar ... ..	5	3,227
Special (Day) ... ..	2	273
Nursery School ... ..	1	60
Total ... ..	51	18,885

#### **4. Deaths of school children.**

During the year the deaths were recorded of seven Preston schoolchildren whose ages fell within the range of 5 to 14 years.

Two of these deaths resulted from road accidents, one from malignancy, one from hereditary disease, two from pneumonia and one from chronic renal disease.

### **B.—ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS**

#### **1. Periodic Medical Inspections.**

The routine examination of pupils by the school doctor continued during 1963 without change in the arrangements. Each pupil is medically examined on school entry and before leaving school, with an intermediate examination at eleven years of age.

#### **FINDINGS AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS :**

Altogether 5,875 children were inspected in 1963 compared with 6,021 in the previous year. Defects requiring treatment totalled 1,088. Two children were classified as of unsatisfactory general physical condition compared with one in 1962 and none in 1961. Details of the findings at these medical inspections will be found in the Appendix in Table 104. The figures do not show any material change from last year, and the comments in the 1962 report remain apposite.

#### **2. Hygiene Inspections.**

It is gratifying to report a lessened incidence of head-louse infestation during 1963. In the preceding three years an average of 10.9% of all pupils were found to be infested ; in 1963, the overall incidence was reduced to 6.5%. There are no grounds,



however, for complacency as one in every ten girls examined is found with some evidence of infestation. Table 96 summarises the findings. Health education on this theme must be pursued diligently in school and homes.

<b>Table 96.</b> <b>Uncleanliness.</b>	
Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses ...	39,540
Total number of individual pupils found to have head-louse infestation ...	1,352
Number of pupils inspected in Spring term ... ..	10,348
Number of these pupils found to have head-louse infestation ... ..	670
Percentage found to have head-louse infestation ... ..	6.5

### 3. Routine Vision Testing.

School nurses continued to carry out vision tests for children aged 8+ and 12+ years. With testing also at the three periodic medical inspections it is thus intended that pupils have their eyes tested at least every two to three years. However, with 1,098 8-year-old and 851 12-year-old pupils tested during 1963, less than two-thirds of the pupils in these age groups are at present being covered. There is obviously then no immediate prospect of the introduction of more frequent testing.

### 4. Routine Audiometry.

With the purchase of an easily portable transistor model of pure-tone audiometer early in 1963, it has been possible for the school nurses to carry out individual 'sweep' tests of hearing on the majority of 6-7-year-old pupils. Altogether 1,502 children had this test of whom 160 failed and were referred to the school medical officer for examination. Last year the failure rate was almost 25% ; this year it is just over 10%. This improvement has been due in part to the ensurance of better testing conditions in schools and improved technique of the testers. Below is shown the disposal of these failures :

Awaiting review by school medical officer ... ..	24
Left district ... ..	3
Reviewed by school medical officer ... ..	133
<i>Of these 133—</i>	
Hearing satisfactory and no defect (confirmed by full audiogram in 45 cases) ... ..	108
Deafness due to wax ... ..	8
Middle ear deafness ... ..	14
Already attending E.N.T. Specialist ... ..	9
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic ... ..	4
Attending General Practitioner ... ..	1
Awaiting full audiogram ... ..	3
	<hr/>
	133
	<hr/>

## C.—SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

### 1. Special Medical Inspections.

Inspection of pupils with defects necessitating periodic review was continued in schools or school clinics. Table 104 in the Appendix gives details. Defective vision accounted for one-third of the attendances at these sessions, while ear, nose and throat complaints came next in order of frequency. It may be noted that the latter conditions were once the commonest reasons for re-inspection and that the number of children attending with nose and throat complaints and ear infections even in 1953 was five to six times what it is now. This change reflects both the efficacy of antibiotic therapy in preventing infections becoming chronic and a changed outlook on the significance of enlarged tonsils. Defective hearing, on the other hand, has received increased attention since the introduction of audiometry in schools in 1955 and teachers more readily refer children where even slight deafness may be suspected.

Help for children suffering from nocturnal enuresis was continued during the year by the provision of the electric bell and pad apparatus. During the year, 21 children (17 boys, 4 girls) were treated with the alarm, their average age being 9 years. The availability of more alarms has made it possible to issue these with less delay and at an earlier age. There were thus six children of 5-7 years of age given this provision. Only one of these, however, was cured, four being unsuccessful and one still on treatment. Experience will indicate the earliest age at which this treatment is justified.

The results for 1963 as shown below give a success rate of 55% :

Cured, 11 ; Not improved, 9 ; Still on treatment, 1.

### 2. Juvenile Employment.

School-children require a medical certificate of fitness in order to undertake part-time employment. In accordance with bye-laws made under the Children & Young Persons Act, 1933, as amended by the Education Acts 1944 to 1948, of Preston school-children only boys of thirteen years and over may be employed for newspaper and milk deliveries. In consequence of these being the principal forms of employment for children, only rarely are girls submitted for medical examination : in 1963 there were none. The number of boys examined was 129. The hours of employment permitted by the local bye-laws conform already to those which will be permitted under the 1963 Children and Young Persons Act, viz : no employment before 7.0 a.m. and after 7.0 p.m. It is very rarely that a child is certified as unfit for employment and annual medical review before licences may be renewed is not justified and is not adopted as a routine.

### 3. Convalescent Holidays.

Recommendation by a school medical officer is required for pupils proposed for convalescent holidays. During 1963, 211 pupils stayed at Thomas Parkinson House, St. Annes-on-Sea. This provision is made possible through the Preston School Children's Fund. In many instances the reason for referral is more social than purely medical, debility often being associated with an unsatisfactory home environment. Medical screening is, however, necessary to ensure that pupils with some disqualifying condition (e.g. epilepsy) are not included and to determine whether any special provision or treatment is required. With the Home being closed during January and



February, on account of staff shortage, there were again reduced numbers admitted. The majority of the 211 children given this holiday spent two weeks at the Home.

For three epileptic pupils there was special provision at a convalescent holiday home run by the British Epilepsy Association.

#### **4. Training College Entrants and School Teachers.**

The medical examination of candidates for teacher training colleges and of persons taking up teaching not directly from college is a further responsibility of the school medical officers. During 1963, 66 candidates and 7 teachers were examined compared with 63 candidates and 6 teachers in 1962.

#### **5. Minor Ailment Treatment.**

Clinic nurses and health visitors undertake minor ailment treatment at schools or school clinics. With the diminishing need for this service in recent years, sessions have become less frequent and shorter.

Clinic sessions at which there was a nurse in attendance for a period each day, were held at the Open Air School and Cuttle Street and Greenbank Health Centres. The latter replaced the Barlow Street clinic in July. At the two health centres there has also been provision for cleansing of infested children—daily sessions at the Greenbank Clinic and twice weekly at Cuttle Street. Lack of co-operation from a number of parents in ensuring freedom from infestation in their children, has necessitated the continuance of this provision.

Routine treatment of verrucae has largely been discontinued. Instead, cases are referred to family doctor, hospital or chiropodist, although the effect of an occlusive dressing alone may be tried initially. All cases are, however, kept under review by the school nurse, and exclusion from barefoot activities insisted on until cured. Verrucae still present a problem, and a repeat survey in one secondary school gave an incidence of 5%, representing no change from the 1961 findings.

Table 107 in the Appendix gives details of the number and nature of the conditions treated during the year. The considerable reduction in skin conditions is largely due to the smaller number of children with verrucae accepted for treatment, as already noted. The number of children treated for impetigo (102), is the lowest recorded, but there were more cases of scabies seen than for five years.

### **D.—HANDICAPPED PUPILS**

#### **1. Ascertainment.**

Pupils are designated as handicapped if their mental or physical defect is such that either they cannot satisfactorily be educated under the normal regime of an ordinary school, or else this is only possible with the help of some additional training or aid.



Assessment of a child's defect should begin early in life and routine medical examinations in the child welfare clinics makes this possible, while the introduction this year of a pre-school handicap register gives some idea of the future demand for special educational treatment for the younger pupil. Early ascertainment is of particular importance for blind or deaf children since special schooling for them from two years and upwards is of vital importance.

Details of examinations carried out to determine educational subnormality or mental handicap are given in Table 112 in the Appendix. The total numbers of handicapped pupils, with an indication of the type of special education provided, are shown in Table 106. Figures in this latter Table refer to numbers at the end of 1963. The total number of children classified as handicapped was 430. Of these the largest groups were 117 educationally subnormal, 101 with a speech defect and 73 delicate pupils. There were 62 physically handicapped pupils.

## **2. Special Educational Provision.**

### **(a) IN ORDINARY SCHOOL.**

The two main groups of handicapped pupils provided for in ordinary schools are children with a speech defect requiring therapy and partially hearing pupils for whom a hearing aid may be the only special provision required. It will be noticed from Table 106 that no epileptic pupils are shown as attending ordinary school. There are of course both 'epileptic' and 'delicate' children attending ordinary schools but they are not designated under these headings of handicapped pupils because no special educational treatment (as distinct from medical treatment) is required for them. A separate list of children suffering from epilepsy—as distinct from 'epileptic pupils'—is maintained. There were 27 such children listed at the end of 1963.

### **(b) HOME TEACHING.**

The lessening demand for this provision during the past decade is shown by the figures in Table 98. As indicated last year, the decreased incidence of two diseases, rheumatic fever and poliomyelitis, has contributed considerably to this change. There were no children with these diseases on home tuition during 1963.

Altogether there were 10 children who had home teaching during 1963. There were 5 such children at the beginning of the year, while subsequently 5 new cases were added and 2 were discharged. Table 97 shows the classification of pupils who received home teaching. The haemophiliac boy and the girl with nephrosis have required continuous home tuition for several years. Two brothers, one suffering from a congenital abnormality of one lung and the other from hemiplegia have required this provision for over a year. For the rest, home teaching has been a more temporary measure lasting a few terms.

**Table 97.**  
**Classification of children having home teaching**

Accident :									
Burns—abdomen and chest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*G	
Injury to leg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	G	
Congenital defects :									
Agenesis of lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	B	
Haemophilia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	B	
Heart defect (post-operative)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	G	
Orthopaedic conditions :									
Injury to back...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	B	
Spinal scoliosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	G	
Spasticity of feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	G	
Other conditions :									
Hemiplegia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	B	
Nephrosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	G	
* G—girl ; B—boy									

**Table 98.**  
**Pupils having Home Teaching, 1954 - 63.**

Year	Total for year	Number at end of year
1954	37	22
1955	33	13
1956	19	19
1957	34	19
1958	29	11
1959	25	15
1960	24	12
1961	26	7
1962	12	6
1963	10	8



## (c) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Details are given below. Two of the physically handicapped pupils are suffering from cerebral palsy, one is a diabetic, and the fourth suffers from a congenital abnormality of the bladder.

<b>Table 99.</b> <b>Children in Residential Special Schools</b>		
Category	School	Number of Preston Pupils
(a) Blind Pupils	Henshaw School for the Blind, Old Trafford, Manchester... ..	1
(b) Partially Sighted Pupils	School for Partially Sighted Pupils, Ful- wood, Preston (Day class) ... ..	2
(c) Deaf Pupils	Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston ... St. John's Institution, Boston Spa, Yorks.	24 1
(d) Partially Hearing Pupils	Liverpool School for Partially Hearing, Southport ... .. Thomasson Memorial Special School, Bolton	1 1
(e) Educationally Subnormal Pupils	Hindley Hall Special School, Stocksfield ... Rudolph Steiner School, Aberdeen ... Springhill Special School, Ripon, Yorks. ...	1 1 1
(f) Epileptic Pupils	Lingfield Hospital School, Surrey ... .. St. Elizabeth's, Much Hadham, Herts. ... Soss Moss School, Chelford ... ..	1 1 1
(g) Maladjusted Pupils	Chaigeley School, Thelwall, Warrington ...	1
(h) Physically Handi- capped Pupils	Bethesda Home for Crippled Children, Salford ... .. Bradstock Lockett School, Southport ... John Capel Hanbury Memorial School, Woodford Bridge, Essex ... .. St. George's Hostel, Vine Street, Kersal, Manchester... ..	1 1 1 1

## (d) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Two Day Special Schools located together on Moor Park provide facilities for educationally subnormal and physically handicapped or delicate pupils. A brief review of the history and development of these schools may give perspective to their present role in the School Health Service.

**Open Air School for Physically Handicapped Pupils.**

The problem of providing education in a suitable environment for children suffering from primary tuberculosis resulted in the opening of an Open Air School in

1919, using part of a V.A.D. Hospital on Moor Park. During its first two decades the school catered almost entirely for delicate pupils especially children debilitated, ill-nourished and anaemic who lacked resistance to tuberculosis and other infections, and also children who were suffering from bronchitis and non-infective tuberculosis. These delicate children benefited from a regime involving the basic measures for promoting health—a well-balanced diet, adequate rest, plenty of fresh air and regular bathing. In the absence at that time of vitamin supplements and fortified foods, ultra-violet light therapy, introduced in 1928, played its part in overcoming a lack of vitamin D and thus assisted in the treatment of rickets, non-pulmonary tuberculosis and debility. The average period spent by a pupil at the Open Air School was between one and two years prior to 1939 and it was not uncommon especially before 1930 for the total number of pupils who had attended in any one year to be almost twice the average number on roll.

The choice of the Open Air School for the establishment in 1927 of an orthopaedic clinic for school and pre-school children anticipated the time when pupils with more crippling handicaps would be attending that school. This, however, was not to be until after the second world war. Meantime, in 1937, the present school buildings were erected on the same site. By the late 1940's, approximately four-fifths of the pupils were delicate and one-fifth physically handicapped. The present position is that there are equivalent numbers of pupils in both these categories. Thus at the end of 1963 the complement of 141 pupils attending the Open Air School was made up as follows :

Boys—delicate 34, physically handicapped 37, epileptic 1.

Girls—delicate 35, physically handicapped 27, epileptic 5.

These figures include 19 children from the Lancashire County area, of whom 17 were physically handicapped and two delicate.

Physically handicapped pupils have a disability more long-lasting than delicate pupils, and the increased proportion of this group in the school partly accounts for an increase in the average period of attendance at the school and in consequence a smaller turn-over of pupils. There are, however, many delicate pupils whose stay at the school is protracted on account of an unsatisfactory home environment. For them the special facilities at the Open Air School for extra food, extra rest and greater supervision of hygiene are essential for their health and educational progress.

In 1963, all but three of the 19 pupils who left the school were delicate. Of these delicate pupils there were eight who left at school-leaving age after an average of four years in the school, six who were transferred to an ordinary school after two to three years special schooling, and one who was admitted to the day school for educationally subnormal pupils after ascertainment. A classification of the pupils admitted to the school during 1963 is given in Table 100. Of these 23 pupils, 12 were delicate, 9 physically handicapped and 2 epileptic.



**Table 100.**  
**Classification of reasons for admission to Open Air School for Physically Handicapped Pupils in 1963.**

	No. of Pupils
Congenital Defects :	
Chest deformity ... ..	1
Cardiac defect ... ..	1
Hypospadias ... ..	1
Cleft palate ... ..	1
Respiratory Diseases :	
Asthma ... ..	4
Bronchitis ... ..	1
Upper respiratory infections ... ..	4
Diseases of Nervous System :	
Epilepsy ... ..	2
Post-poliomyelitis paralysis ... ..	2
Other Conditions :	
Chronic hepatitis ... ..	1
Fractured skull ... ..	1
Nervous debility ... ..	2
Oesophagectomy ... ..	1
Pulmonary hypertension ... ..	1
Total ... ..	23

Table 101 shows the distribution of the most common disabilities of pupils attending the school during 1963.

**Table 101**  
**Distribution of certain disabilities — Open Air School (P. H. Dept.)**

Disability	*Category	No. of Boys	Girls
Anaemia and debility ... ..	D	2	8
Asthma ... ..	D	16	3
Bronchitis ... ..	D	7	6
Bronchiectasis ... ..	PH	2	2
Congenital heart defect ... ..	PH	2	2
Cerebral Palsy ... ..	PH	11	11
Epilepsy ... ..	E	1	3
Haemophilia ... ..	PH	2	—
Nervous debility ... ..	D	5	13
Otitis ... ..	D	2	2
Post-poliomyelitis paralysis... ..	PH	4	4
Spina bifida ... ..	PH	—	4

\* D = delicate ; PH = physically handicapped ; E = epileptic

While according to many surveys, asthma affects boys more often than girls in the ratio of 2 : 1, the figures above suggest that special schooling is more frequently indicated for the boy sufferer. Most asthmatic children are classified as delicate, for the majority improve at puberty and a normal life may be led then if not before. While allergy or infection may be important in its causation, there are but few cases where there is not also an emotional factor. Parents frequently require re-assurance, as their anxiety only aggravates the child's condition. One of the most important provisions for asthmatic pupils at the Open Air School is physiotherapy, and good results have been achieved by the physiotherapist's careful instruction of these children in diaphragmatic breathing. For full benefit, daily practice, so often forgotten, is essential.

For children suffering from bronchiectasis postural drainage is often an important measure and the photograph opposite this page shows a group of children having their daily treatment under the supervision of the school nurse.

Children with congenital heart defects may have their handicap so minimised by modern surgery that prolonged special schooling is not necessary. Similarly, through advances in antibiotic treatment, disability consequent on various infections may be shortened, as in osteomyelitis and tuberculosis of bone. In contrast, pupils suffering from the severer degrees of cerebral palsy may have to spend all their school days at the special school, although some, as indicated in Table 102, are able to cope with the curriculum of an ordinary school.

Table 102.										
Disposition of Educable children suffering from Cerebral Palsy										
							Number of			
							Boys	Girls		
(a)	Attending ordinary school	...	...	...	...	...	3	2		
(b)	Attending Open Air School (P.H. Dept.)	...	...	...	...	...	4	5		
(c)	Attending Open Air School (Spastic Class)	...	...	...	...	...	4	—		
(d)	Attending Open Air School (E.S.N. Dept.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	—		
(e)	Attending Residential Special School	...	...	...	...	...	—	2		
Total							...	...	12	9

In 1949 a Spastic Unit was set up at the Open Air School to provide suitable accommodation for the education of children severely handicapped by cerebral palsy. Pupils of all ages are accepted into the Unit, but the numbers are limited to nine so that individual attention can be given by the teacher and her assistant. The photograph opposite page 159 shows these children in class at desks designed to cater for their individual handicaps. In 1961 a special toilet extension was added to the Unit, providing among other things ample space for manoeuvring wheel-chairs in and out of closets, a wall hand-rail, and a special bath.

There were 8 spastic children in the Unit at the beginning of the year, four of these being from the Lancashire County area. There were no discharges, but a four-year-old boy with paralysis of the legs following poliomyelitis was admitted in the Summer term. The use of a walking frame is helping to educate and strengthen his





OPEN AIR SCHOOL CLINIC — POSTURAL DRAINAGE (see opposite)





OPEN AIR SCHOOL — SPASTIC CLASS (see page 158)



limited leg muscles. Another boy, an 8-year-old with spastic paraplegia, has succeeded during the year in walking unaided. All pupils in the class had regular physiotherapy and two had speech therapy in addition. Twice weekly visits to the swimming baths were made by five of the children, two being in the senior swimming group, while two gained proficiency certificates during 1963.

Every endeavour is made to prevent pupils in the Spastic Unit from becoming isolated from the rest of the school. Thus various children joined with groups from the main school for housecraft, gardening, woodwork and needlework.

Advances in medical and surgical treatment, as already instanced, and the continued introduction of prophylactic measures (e.g. poliomyelitis vaccination, stricter drug control) are already resulting in a reduced incidence of physical handicaps. This, with an increasing recognition of the value of ordinary school where at all possible, should result in a lessening demand for special schooling for the physically handicapped child.

### **Open Air School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils.**

Special educational provision was first made for Preston children of subnormal intelligence in 1925, with the opening in that year of a separate department at the Open Air School to cater for backward and feeble-minded pupils. This was known as the 'Special School' to distinguish it from the Open Air School for delicate pupils. Although located together the two schools are entirely independent of one another, except that facilities for instruction in woodwork and domestic science are shared.

At one time pupils at this school may have been regarded as outcasts, being officially designated as mentally defective. This outlook was altered consequent on the 1944 Education Act and the introduction of the term 'educationally sub-normal pupil', while the more recent possibility of admission to the school on an entirely informal basis has further reduced the segregation of these school-children.

Pupils attending the school are reviewed periodically by the school medical officer. It is anticipated that some children admitted informally during their primary school years may proceed eventually to secondary modern schools. Others may require formal ascertainment as educationally sub-normal should there be parental objection to their placement in the special school. All children have a final assessment of intelligence before leaving school at 16 years of age. Those who need supervision after this are reported to the Local Health Authority. The photograph opposite page 160 shows the school medical officer carrying out a mental test on a pupil in the school.

Participation in physical activities is encouraged. Children from ten years of age attend the swimming baths. The majority can swim at least the ten-yard breadth. Competitive sport was encouraged this year by pupils taking part in inter-schools sports with two other schools for educationally sub-normal pupils.

Since August 1960 three new classrooms have become available, and the last three years have shown an increasing number of pupils on the roll. There were 133 Preston children attending the school at the end of 1963. Of these, 112 were classified as educationally sub-normal, 21 were backward children admitted on an informal

basis and one was a somewhat retarded maladjusted child. There were 16 admissions and 13 discharges during the year. In addition to the 133 Preston pupils, there were 3 children from other local authority areas.

Apart from 5 children who left at school-leaving age, the following were the reasons for discharge :—

Residential School (E.S.N.)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ordinary school	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unsuitable for education	...	...	...	...	...	2
Left district	...	...	...	...	...	1

The two children found to be unsuitable for education in school were placed at the Junior Training Centre.

#### (e) EMPLOYMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

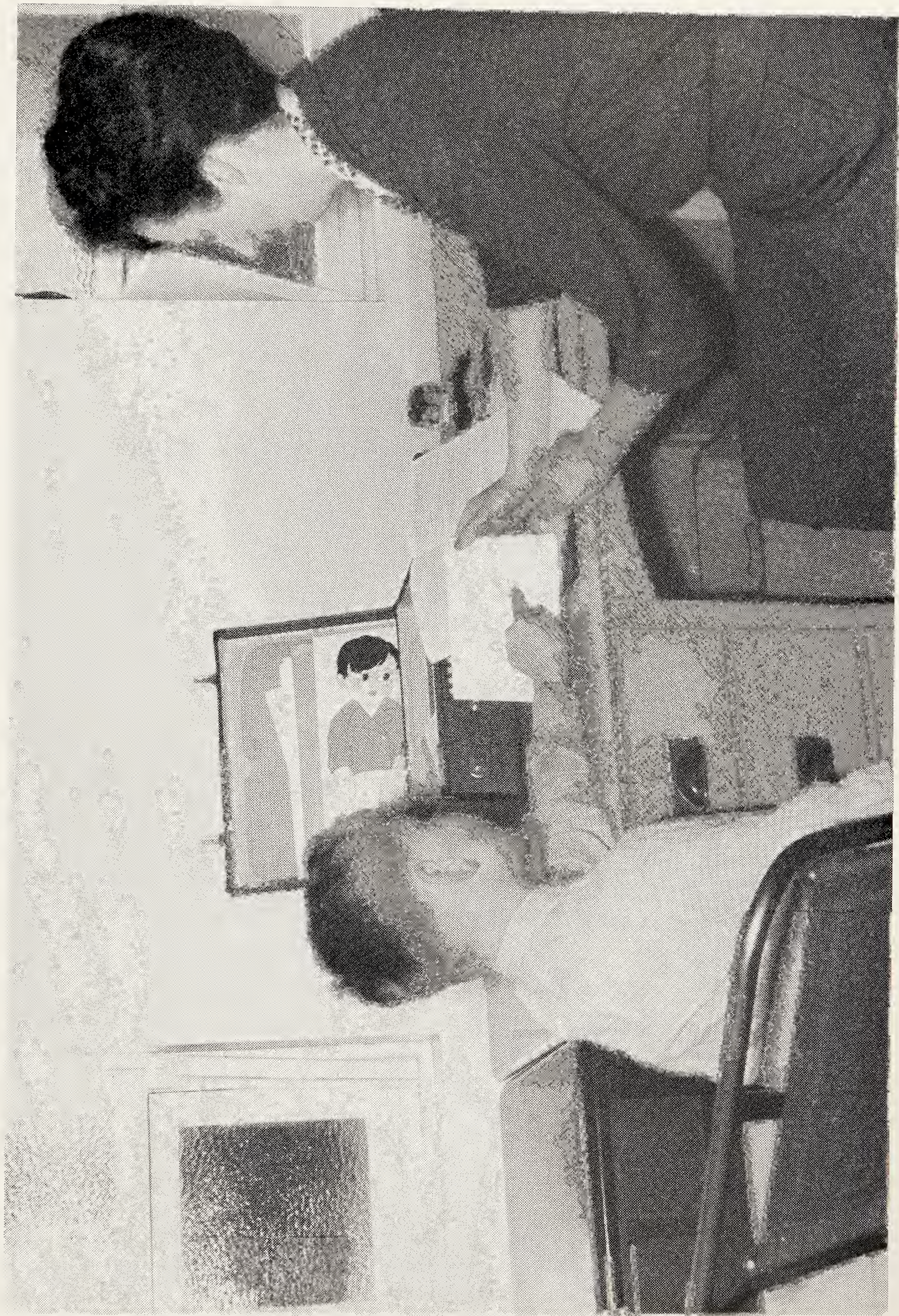
Special consideration is given to the problems of handicapped children in securing suitable employment on leaving school. Not only may the type of work suitable be strictly limited, but they may have to compete with healthy colleagues in obtaining it. With only two periods in the year for school-leaving (at the end of Easter and Summer terms) competition for vacancies is considerable. Where difficulty is experienced in placing a handicapped pupil from either of the two day special schools, permission may be granted for such to remain at school and leave at the end of the Autumn term.

Conferences continued to be held each term between parent, head teacher, youth employment officer and school doctor with also the help of an educational psychologist or disablement resettlement officer if indicated. Normally this discussion regarding the handicapped child's future employment begins when he is fifteen years old ; that is, with usually a further year to do in school. Where the problems are more severe discussions begin earlier. During the year there were 9 boys and 6 girls (from all schools) who were registered as disabled persons on account of a physical handicap. This registration with the Disablement Resettlement Officer provides employment opportunities for the severely handicapped without their meeting unrestricted competition from healthy candidates.

Once again the Handicapped Persons' Centre, Deepdale, was used to assess aptitude for a particular job. During the year two girls with spastic hemiplegia attended two afternoons a week from the Open Air School for instruction in gold threadwork and a third was recommended at the end of the year.

All the eight Preston children who left the Open Air School (P.H. Dept.) in 1963 at school-leaving age—6 girls and 2 boys—have been placed in employment, the majority through the Youth Employment Bureau. There were five pupils—all boys—who left the Open Air School (E.S.N. Dept.) during the year at school-leaving age. Four of these are satisfactorily employed, one after a period at the Adult Training Centre, Deepdale. The fifth boy has been referred to this centre after unsatisfactory attendance at a job.





OPEN AIR SCHOOL CLINIC — MENTAL ASSESSMENT (see page 159)







## E.—SPECIALIST CLINICS.

### 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Throughout the year two sessions weekly were held at Saul Street Clinic by the two hospital consultants. Once again it was possible to transfer to this clinic children referred to the hospital out-patient department and thus reduce the delay in cases being seen. There were 250 children referred to the E.N.T. clinic for an opinion during 1963 on account of the following conditions :—

Enlargement of tonsils or adenoids	...	...	...	...	100
Diseases of the ears	...	...	...	...	28
Defective hearing	...	...	...	...	41
Nasal catarrh	...	...	...	...	28
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	29
					226

Details of the cases actually seen during the year are given in Table 108 in the Appendix.

### 2. Ophthalmic Clinics.

These clinics are all held centrally at Saul Street. The refraction clinics continued to be held three times a week, the two ophthalmic surgeons and Dr. Dowling, school medical officer, each taking one session. The special eye clinic, for cases of squint and other eye defects, was held fortnightly.

Details of the work of the clinics are summarised in Table 109 in the Appendix.

### 3. Paediatric Clinic.

The Paediatrician attended once a fortnight at the Open Air School. Good liaison with the hospital paediatric department has been maintained by the attendance of Dr. McLean and a health visitor not only at this clinic but in hospital for ward rounds and out-patient sessions.

Cases dealt with at the Paediatric clinic during 1963 totalled 96 and have been classified below, while further details are given in Table 110 in the Appendix.

Asthma and associated conditions	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	...	...	...	11
Cardiac lesions	...	...	...	9
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	13
Enuresis	...	...	...	8
Epileptiform attacks	...	...	...	7
Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
Obesity	...	...	...	13
Other conditions	...	...	...	24

The general pattern of diseases for which children have attended the paediatric clinic has changed remarkably little during the last ten years, with one exception. Since 1957 obesity has become a common reason for referral to this clinic. Over the past seven years an average of 15 children have attended annually on account of this.

#### 4. Orthopaedic Clinic.

This was held at the Open Air School eight times during the year, with the consultant orthopaedic surgeon attending. During the past five years the number of cases being seen at this clinic has been regularly decreasing. The 64 cases seen this year compares with 84 in 1962, 92 in 1961, 148 in 1960 and 208 in 1959. While some reduction in the occurrence of orthopaedic defects may to a slight extent account for this change, the main reason is transfer of cases to the hospital out-patients department in view of facilities there for x-ray, appliance fitting, etc. Many of the children attending the orthopaedic clinic, however, are pupils at the Open Air School, some with considerable handicap. Physiotherapy is given regularly at the Open Air School and there is clearly a need for orthopaedic supervision also to be continued there.

The defects dealt with at the orthopaedic clinic during the year are as follows :

Congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other deformities	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	...	15
Post-poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Haemophilia	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 64 <hr/>

Table 111 in the Appendix gives further details.

#### F.—SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Senior Dental Officer, Mr. A. Kershaw, has contributed the following remarks on the work of the School Dental Service for 1963 :

“It is encouraging to feel that the Education Committee is aware of the difficulties which have beset the local scene in the Dental Service and have shown that they are prepared to act accordingly.

“By offering two Area Dental Officer posts to suitably qualified and experienced dental surgeons and to their continuation of building of new Health Centres, is proof indeed.

“During this year, the Greenbank Clinic has been opened and contains a very adequate dental department.

“However, the response to advertisements in the British Dental Journal has been disappointing and the staff has been limited to the Senior Dental Officer and two part-time dental officers.

“The part-time services of Consultant Anaesthetist and Orthodontist have again continued throughout the year.”

Table 105 in the Appendix records the work done during the year.



## **G.—ANCILLARY SERVICES**

### **1. Physiotherapy.**

With the death of Miss A. Harrison in February after fourteen years with this authority, there ceased to be a full-time physiotherapy service at the Open Air School. Thereafter, Mrs. Herling, part-time physiotherapist, who had been giving treatments three mornings weekly at Saul Street clinic, transferred these sessions to the Open Air School, and, with a few exceptions, children given treatment since have been handicapped pupils attending that school. The discontinuance of ultra-violet light therapy and special sessions for postural and flat foot exercises, together with greater insistence on regular practice at home for clinic attenders, has made it possible for a reduced service to provide adequate physiotherapy for pupils requiring it. First among these are children with cerebral palsy for whom treatment, which is long-term, must be in small groups to ensure adequate attention to individual needs. Asthmatic children attend for breathing exercises in larger groups.

Altogether 79 school-children received physiotherapy during the year, 51 of these being pupils at the Open Air School.

### **2. Speech Therapy.**

It is regrettable that with further staff changes it has been difficult to maintain continuity of treatment which is an essential for many children with speech defects. Sessions were held at Saul Street Clinic and for part of the year at the Open Air School.

At the beginning of 1963, 75 pupils were receiving speech therapy. During the year, 28 children were accepted for treatment and 60 were discharged. There were 66 school-children on the waiting list in December, 1963.

## **H.—PREVENTION OF INFECTION**

### **1. Immunisation.**

Immunisation against certain infectious diseases is available to the school child. If, on entry to school, a child has not been immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus or vaccinated against poliomyelitis, the importance of these procedures is stressed to the parent and consent obtained if possible.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis with the oral Sabin vaccine was continued during the year, but with a high acceptance of this as a routine in early childhood there was no necessity for any special campaigns in schools.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (either primary or reinforcing) is available for children under 6 years of age. Over that age injections are only given against diphtheria and tetanus. The occurrence of quite severe attacks of whooping cough in unprotected children during their first year or so at school, justifies both primary and booster immunisation against it on school entry. During 1963, 2,190 school-children received primary immunisation against tetanus; the vast majority of these were children aged 5-6 and 11 years. While this is an improvement on last year, it appears that less than two-thirds of pupils in these age groups are receiving protection against tetanus. With the increasing abandonment of anti-tetanic serum administration to casualties, the role of tetanus vaccination in prevention of infection becomes more essential.

## 2. B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination of 13-year-old school-children was continued during 1963. It was also available to any older pupils who for one reason or another had missed it at that age. Sessions were held during March and October. Of the 1,981 pupils in the appropriate age group, consents were obtained for 1,541 (77.8%). Of these, however, only 1,372 were available for the initial skin test, of whom 1,094 (79.6%) were tuberculin negative. There were 1,092 of these vaccinated with B.C.G. along with 110 older children, absentees from previous sessions.

There were 71 children who reacted strongly to the skin test (Heaf's test grades 3 or 4). They were referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Commencing in October, routine examination of household contacts of these strong reactors was discontinued. The procedure since then is for other members of their families to be examined only where there are significant findings in the investigation of the pupil concerned. None of those examined in 1963 fell into this category, although many have been listed for further review at the Chest Clinic.

## 3. Tuberculosis in Schools.

During 1963 there were four notified cases of tuberculosis among Preston school-children from four different schools. The details of the cases are as follows :—

Respiratory tuberculosis :

2 girls, aged 5 and 14 years ; 1 boy, aged 14 years.

Non-respiratory tuberculosis—Lupus vulgaris of face :

1 boy, aged 13 years.

In the cases of the two boys examination at the Chest Clinic of their respective families was the only investigation of contacts considered necessary. No other case of tuberculosis was discovered.

The younger of the two girls was one of three children in a family infected by their father, an active case of the disease. The 14-year-old girl was also a contact of a parent with tuberculosis, but as she herself was an active case of the disease examination of all members of her school was undertaken. This included school meals and caretaking staff as well as pupils and teachers. No other case of tuberculosis was discovered. The procedure adopted for follow-up was that set out in the 1961 report, except that in this instance all pupils in the school were examined, and not just class contacts.

## I.—HEALTH EDUCATION

The fruit of previous talks on the subject of head hygiene is seen in the lessened incidence of head-louse infestation. During 1963, only one school was visited for formal lectures on this topic, but school nurses, during their routine visits, continued to stress measures to ensure head cleanliness.

In response to requests by several head teachers for further sessions on the subject of smoking and health, visits were made by a school medical officer and the health education officer to seven secondary schools and the Park School. During the earlier campaign in November 1962, education on this theme was largely for pupils



in the age group 11-13 years. Older pupils were selected for this second tour. No questionnaires were handed out in this series, but otherwise the programme was unchanged, with the showing of the sound film 'Spotlight on Smoking' and demonstration of a lung cancer specimen, followed by discussion and the distribution of leaflets. The film was also shown to students at the Harris Technical College.

For girls, education on menstrual function and talks on mothercraft were given in three schools. In one secondary school this was achieved by an all-day visit to the school, during which all girls, in groups, were shown two relevant films and then given opportunity for discussion with the school nurse. In two other schools a series of six talks on mothercraft were given to senior girls by the school nurse.

At three schools a film on care of the teeth was shown, with commentary by the health education officer. To encourage pride in clean teeth, one headmaster arranged a competition a fortnight after this visit, and those pupils judged to have the cleanest teeth were duly rewarded.

Head teachers of all schools were informed of health posters which were available. In consequence, some 1,700 posters were sent out for display in schools, on such subjects as dental health, food hygiene and the rules of health.

## **J.—OTHER PROVISION**

### **1. Physical Education.**

I am indebted to Mr. Tuson, Chief Education Officer, for the following comments regarding the provision of physical education :

"The current year will see the beginning of the final stage of a programme to house all children of secondary age in secondary schools. In September, 1964, two large new schools will open at Tulketh and Sharoe Green.

"In addition to the normal playing field provision a new concept of indoor facilities will be revealed at the Sharoe Green School in the form of a games gymnasium 90ft. x 50ft. in size. The growing demand for games coaching of an all-the-year-round nature points to the need for this type of building. It is hoped to offer children the opportunity of learning skills in a wider variety of sports which will not only develop physique and physical well-being but which will be of benefit in educating them for leisure pursuits upon leaving school.

"The completion of the secondary school building programme will produce two further Catholic schools both of which will have the new games gymnasium facilities.

"Complementary to the schools plan is the Youth Service development of a playing field at Penwortham Holme. The major factor in this project is the introduction of a floodlit Redgra area which has already come into limited use. This all-weather pitch will be used extensively in all seasons and affords winter evening facilities for young people who were previously limited to Saturday afternoon games.

"Two other Redgra areas are being prepared for schools in the town. Such provision of facilities is bound to show a marked difference in both the type of work undertaken by schools in physical education lessons and also in the breadth of skill

and interest amongst children. Overall standards are rising steadily. Individual performances still improve. There can be little doubt that the high standard of health and vigour in our children is in some part due to the expanding physical education programmes and facilities."

## 2. School Meals and Milk-in-Schools Scheme.

The Chief Education Officer has kindly furnished the following information :

### SCHOOL MEALS.

The School Meals Service provides milk, dinners and teas. Light mid-morning lunches are taken at the Open Air School. During the summer 5,079 packed dinners and 2,585 packed teas were supplied to schools going on educational visits. At Christmas 9,998 party teas were provided for school parties.

A total of 57 dining centres catered for dinners during the year. A summary of the findings of three surveys carried out gives the number of children taking dinner on three normal school days :—

February, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	9,049
July, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	8,818
September, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	9,321

The total numbers of dinners supplied during the year was 2,027,039 compared with 1,956,558 in 1962.

One Kitchen closed during the year and two Sculleries opened as Kitchens as follows :—

St. Wilfrid's School Kitchen—closed 31st May, 1963.

St. Bernard's Infants' School Kitchen—opened 4th March, 1963.

St. Bernard's Junior School Kitchen—opened 29th April, 1963.

### MILK-IN-SCHOOLS SCHEME.

During the year 2,824,509 bottles of milk were consumed, compared with 2,829,361 in 1962 ; 2,572,991 in maintained schools, and 251,518 in non-maintained schools, representing a daily average of 14,027 compared with 14,048 in 1962.



## APPENDIX—STATISTICAL DATA

Table 103.

## Cost of School Health Service 1962/63.

Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£45,898
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,753
Net expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£43,145

Table 104.

## Defects found at periodic or at special inspections.

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	Number of defects		Number of defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Skin ... ..	130	110	7	25
Eyes (a) Vision ... ..	588	302	102	184
(b) Squint ... ..	99	37	20	7
(c) Other ... ..	4	32	5	—
Ears (a) Hearing... ..	34	75	33	77
(b) Otitis Media ... ..	14	49	4	7
(c) Other ... ..	28	46	14	22
Nose or Throat ... ..	113	326	42	61
Speech ... ..	22	90	22	39
Lymphatic Glands ... ..	5	140	3	22
Heart ... ..	6	82	2	19
Lungs ... ..	18	135	2	18
Developmental (a) Hernia ... ..	4	5	—	1
(b) Other... ..	5	84	3	41
Orthopaedic (a) Posture ... ..	6	57	2	8
(b) Feet ... ..	73	199	14	31
(c) Other... ..	38	127	8	15
Nervous system (a) Epilepsy ... ..	5	20	1	7
(b) Other ... ..	6	37	—	12
Psychological (a) Development ... ..	1	57	—	26
(b) Stability ... ..	7	61	3	18
Abdomen ... ..	3	32	—	3
Other... ..	28	108	18	48
Total ... ..	1,237	2,211	305	691

**Table 105.**  
**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

1.	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—							
	(a) Periodic Age Groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,519
	(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	564
							Total	3,083
2.	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...		2,265
3.	Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...		2,017
4.	Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...		1,239
5.	Attendances made by pupils for treatment (excluding 12(h))	...	...	...	...	...		3,038
6.	Half-days devoted to :							
	(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...		19
	(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	...		547
	Total (a) and (b)	...	...	...	...	...		566
7.	Fillings :							
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...		1,760
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...		660
	Total	...	...	...	...	...		2,420
8.	Number of Teeth filled :							
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...		1,394
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...		595
	Total	...	...	...	...	...		1,989
9.	Extractions :							
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...		431
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...		1,185
	Total	...	...	...	...	...		1,616
10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	...	...		312
11.	Other operations							
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...		2,524
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...		675
	Total	...	...	...	...	...		3,199
12.	Orthodontics							
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...		22
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...		44
	(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...		19
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...		4
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...		35
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...		21
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...		—
	(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...		218
13.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	...	...	...	...		7



### Disposition of Handicapped Pupils at the end of the Year.

Classification	Total No.	Special School		Home Teaching	Ord. School	No School
		Day	Resid.			
Blind ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Partially sighted ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—
Deaf ... ..	25	—	24	—	—	1
Partially hearing... ..	35	—	2	—	33	—
Educationally subnormal	117	111	3	—	2	1
Epileptic ... ..	7	4	3	—	—	—
Maladjusted ... ..	7	1	2	—	4	—
Physically handicapped ...	62	47	4	6	1	4
Delicate ... ..	73	71	—	2	—	—
Speech defect ... ..	101	—	—	—	101	—
Total ... ..	430	236	39	8	141	6

**Minor Ailments Treated (excluding uncleanliness).**

							Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during	
							1962	1963
SKIN—								
Ringworm—Scalp—							—	—
Ringworm—Body	...	...	...	...	...		—	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...		15	47
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...		180	102
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...		1,614	1,158
EYE DISEASE—								
(External and other, but excluding errors of re- fraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital)	...	...	...	...	...		285	252
EAR DEFECTS—								
(Excluding serious diseases of the ear, e.g., operative treatment in hospital, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...		183	131
MISCELLANEOUS—								
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...		9,945	9,627
Total	...	...	...	...	...		12,222	11,319
Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ail- ments clinics	...	...	...	...	...		28,236	22,438

**Work carried out at E.N.T. Clinic.**

[illegible]

### Work carried out at Ophthalmic Clinics.

[illegible]



**Table 110.**  
**Work carried out at Paediatric Clinic.**

Number of individual children attended	...	...	...	...	...	96
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	34
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	230
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	264
Referred—X-ray	...	...	...	...	...	11
Admission to hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other forms of treatment	...	...	...	...	...	34

**Table 111.**  
**Work carried out at Orthopaedic Clinic.**

Number of individual children attended	...	...	...	...	...	64
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total number of attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	100
Number of children referred for treatment in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Surgical Appliances, e.g., boots, irons, etc., supplied through Centre	...	...	...	...	...	66
Number of children X-rayed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of children referred for Physiotherapy	...	...	...	...	...	23

**Table 112.**  
**Mental testing—Education Act, 1944, sections 34 and 57**  
**Children examined and reported upon.**

Number deemed to be educationally subnormal	..	..	10
For admission to day special school for E.S.N.	..	9	
For admission to residential special school for E.S.N.	..	1	
Number deemed not to be educationally subnormal	..	..	5
For admission to day special school for P.H. (Delicate)	..	1	
Remain in ordinary school	..	2	
Remain in ordinary school with special tuition	..	2	
Classification postponed	..	..	6
Number reported as unsuitable for education at school	..	..	10
Section 57(4) Education Act, 1944.	..	..	

